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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turco-Servian War.

PRINCE MILAN HANKERS AFTER A CROWN —PILLAGE AND ROBBERY IN SERVIA.

LONDON, July 13.—A correspondent writes from Belgrade that an order is published directing all persons not soldiers attached to the army, shall wear a medallion bearing the words "Milan I., King of Servia." This is the first indication of the true intention and ambition of Prince Milan. These words are received as having great political meaning, and there can be no doubt that the war is for a complete separation.

Pillage and robbery are flourishing in Servia. The arms promiscuously distributed are employed by marauders against peasants and landed proprietors, so many police are with the army.

DEFEAT OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

NOSTAR, July 13.—The Porte officially states that the defeat with considerable loss of the Montenegrins, at Zalian Pass, opens that defile and road to Gotschkop. The engagement took place Wednesday, lasting twelve hours.

AUSTRIA CLOSES THE PORT OF KLECK.

LONDON, July 13.—Austria notified her local authorities yesterday that the port of Kleck and the land and sea surrounding the insurrectionary district is closed. The Turkish Ambassador had a long interview with Count Andrassy on the subject yesterday.

TURKISH POSITIONS CARRIED BY SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, July 13.—General Leschjanin, who, according to latest reports, had penetrated some distance into the Pachalik of Widdin, yesterday attacked the Turkish positions and captured several strategical point. The fighting lasted the whole day. The Servians pursued the Turks to Widdin and captured a quantity of provisions. The gates of Widdin are now closed.

FRANCE WILL INTERVENE ONLY IN A PACIFIC SENSE.

VERSAILLES, July 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to M. Louis Blanc in regard to Eastern affairs, said the Government wished that France might not be involved in events abroad in such a manner as could possibly hinder the restoration of internal peace. France must only intervene in a purely pacificsense. It is our part to associate ourselves with any effort made to preserve an understanding between the Powers. This understanding absolutely exists, and is founded on a basis we cannot but accept with satisfaction, namely: on non-intervention. This circumstance tends to circumscribe the conflict to the great advantage of the whole world. France has no special interest in the question, and therefore no reason to take an initiative. The honor and interests of France have never been for a moment compromised. The Minister's statement was loudly applauded.

SERVIAN WOUNDED—THE TURKS TAKE NO PRISONERS AND GIVE NO QUARTER—WEDNESDAY'S FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Standard's* Belgrade special says: Seven thousand Servians wounded are lying in villages on the rivers Save and Morava. Bedding, bandages and medical requisites are sadly deficient. There are do surgeons or trained nurses. The Turks take no prisoners, and systematically refuse to give quarter. The Servians are more humane.

The line of Timokan and position of Saitschkar is still an important point, and where the tug of war will take place. General Leschganin's forces have been raised to 30,000.

The *Standard's* Vienna special says: The third order on the Servian reserves has been issued. These are mostly old men, and they have refused to serve in several places.

The *Times'* Semlin dispatch gives the following account of Wednesday's fighting: Osman Pasha in great force attacked the Servian army corps under General Leschganin near Saitschkar. The Turks five times attempted to storm the Servian position, and were repulsed. Meanwhile the Servian corps under Ostocs attacked Osman Pasha's rear and captured several villages. The Turkish gunboats on the Danube attacked General Ostolcs but without result.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency confirms the report that the harbor of Klek on the Adriatic has been closed. It also announces that Cattaro has been closed to Sclav supplies.

The *Times'* Berlin special says the closing of Klek will, it is believed, seriously damage the Turkish garrison therefor it will be impossible to send reinforcements to Bosnia and Herzegovina, except through a narrow strip of Turkish territory between Montenegro and Servia, which at present is invaded by three Servian columns.

The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says the authorities are receiving petitions for annexation to Austria from Bosnian Catholics. The Mohomedan boys have held a meeting and expressed their loyalty to the Porte, but agreed that Austrian was preferable to Servian rule.

The Roumanian Chambers held a secret sitting to consider the request of Russia to permit the passage of a large number of volunteers to Servia.

The *Telegraph* has received a manifesto from Belgrade, signed by a number of Bosnians and Herzegovians, asking for English sympathy.

The Austrian Government has every reason to believe that the accounts of Bulgarian atrocities are enormously exaggerated.

Great Britain.

DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS—STRIKES FEARED.

LONDON, July 13.—Owing to business depression employers everywhere purpose a reduction in wages or increase in working hours of mill operatives and miners, who in some districts are preparing to resist. Grave strikes are apprehended.

REORGANIZING THE ERIE RAILROAD.

LONDON, July 13.—At a meeting of the Erie Railway bond and stockholders today, Receiver Jewett made a statement of its condition. He said the plan of reorganizing, submitted by Sir Edward Watkin, was approved; but asked that one more coupon be funded, and a few other concessions. He proposed to lay a third rail from New York to Buffalo to gradually wear out the old equipment and to replace it with narrow gauge equipment. He felt sanguine of the prosperity of the road. Many speeches followed. Mr. Jewett's statement was well received. Sir Edward Watkin offered a resolution assuring Mr. Jewett of the support and approving the scheme with modifications desired by the committee. The Watkin's plan mentioned is as follows: That without reducing the rate of interest beginning next September, they should fund for four and a half years alternate coupons in gold, and that they should fund of the second bonds one-half of the yearly coupons in a lump.

A VERDICT AGAINST ALBERT GRANT.

LONDON, July 13.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day, the case of Twycross *vs.* Albert Grant *et al.* was concluded. This case was brought to recover money alleged to have been obtained by fraudulent representations regarding the Lisbon Steam Railway Company. It was a test case. There are eighty-eight others, involving large sums. The jury gave a verdict for Twycross for $700, being the amount claimed. Judgment was stayed.

THE FOUR OARED CREW.

The four oared crew, consisting of Queston, Hostl, Howell and Labat, of the London rowing club, will sail for the United States this month. The first Trinity College and Cambridge University boat club four, with bestmen and three boats, sail today for the international regatta.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION.

The final correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the extradition question, including Earl Derby's note of June 30, is published.

Earl Derby, in his note, says: The essential principles of extradition as practised by England are, that a person surrendered on an extradition treaty can be tried on no offense except the one for which he is surrendered. This is the proper construction of the treaty of 1842. Her Majesty's Government thinks that the act of 1870 is important, but without it it would maintain the same position. The Government maintains the right of each nation until criminality according to the law of England is shown. This applies forcibly in the case of political offenses. The great object in requiring evidence not merely establishing an offense called by the name of the offense specified in a treaty, but establishing an offense of that name according to the law of the surrendering country, is to prevent the surrender of a person on a charge of crime of uncertain meaning, and his subsequent trial on facts considered here as establishing a political offense, and not for the crime for which the surrender was made. The surrendering country must have the facts to judge whether the offense is political.

Secretary Fish's assurance that no administration dare violate the rights of political asylum by arresting a prisoner on one charge and trying him for a political offense is not sufficient, as the Attorney General cannot interfere when an offense is committed against the law of any one *State*. The act of Congress of August 12, 1848, chap. 67, sec. 4, shows the construction put on the treaty by the United States. Lord Derby briefly reviews the negotiations in 1871, 1872 and 1873, and says: The violation in the case of Heilbronn was not the act of Her Majesty's Government, but it regretted it. The Government believes that the United States is actuated by a sincere desire to maintain rights which in their judgment are demanded by the treaty of 1842, and they wish the same construction put on England's motives. The note deplores the misunderstanding between the two Governments, and says the British Government is ready to join the United States in negotiating a new treaty.

THE "TIMES" ON THE DERBY-FISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Times* reviews at some length Earl Derby's note. On the whole Secretary Fish sets up a case not to be easily repelled, but where he passes to the substance of the question at issue it is harder to follow him with cordial agreement. We cannot dismiss the hope that the American Government, upon a calm review of the circumstances, will agree that if a new treaty is to be framed, the principles which Secratary Fish was willing to accept in 1872, 1873 and 1874 may be taken as the basis, rather than those for which he now argues so rigorously.

THE "STANDARD" ON DERBY'S NOTE.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Standard* of this morning reviews Earl Derby's note favorably to the British argument, and repudiates the suggestion that England endeavored to enforce her construction of the treaty by menace. The *Standard* concludes: We can see no serious obstacle except Mr. Fish's ill-advised punctilio to the immediate negotiation of a new treaty. Common sense, interest and the self respect of both countries demand a speedy arrangement.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO VISIT AMERICA.

LONDON, June 14.—The *Daily News* says the suggestion that a representative body of members of Parliament shall visit Philadelphia seems to be taking tangible shape. The idea of having a Government steamer has been abandoned, but we understand the White Star Company have placed the Adriatic at the disposal of the committee which has been formed to make the necessary arrangements.

Right Hon. John Bright will probably introduce the deputation on the Eastern question to Lord Derby.

France.

AN ELECTION INVALIDATED BECAUSE OF UNDUE CLERICAL INFLUENCE.

VERSAILLES, July 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the election of M. Munz was invalidated by a vote of 308 to 181, because of undue clerical influence.

COMMUNISTS PARDONED.

PARIS, July 13.—An official statement, just made public, shows that 249 Communists have been pardoned; the petitions in the cases of 208 were rejected, and 199 await consideration.

Spain.

PRIVILEGES OF BISCAY.

MADRID, July 13.—Congress has rejected, by a vote of 182 to 35, a motion for the immediate abolition of all privileges in Biscay.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—The steamer Wyoming, from New York, has arrived.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. ALLISON gave notice that he would call up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil bill, and asked it to be printed. So ordered.

The impeachment trial was resumed, but owing to the absence of the witness John S. Evans, past trader at Fort Sill, the court adjourned till to-morrow, and legislative business was continued.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting reports from General Sherman and Major General Terry, in response to a resolution calling for information in regard to the troubles with the Sioux. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make allowance for compensation to collectors of internal revenue who went out of office prior to February 8, 1875, upon the final settlement of their accounts.

The bill for the relief of Berthold Lowenthal, of Chicago, was reported favorably.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the new conference asked for by the House be granted. So ordered. Mr. Hamlin rather thought to see the appropriation bills fail than pass under such terms as the House attempted to force on the Senate, after a long discussion, the morning hour expired.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Post Route bill.

Mr. ALLISON moved that the Senate postpone the further consideration of that bill, and proceed to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON said the bill as it came from the House appropriated $5,825,000. As reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations, that sum had been increased to the extent of $36,314. The first amendment reported by the committee was to strike out of the House bill the clause appropriating $18,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Dunkirk. Agreed to.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Buffalo from $75,000 to $100,000 was agreed to. So, also, an amendment increasing the appropriation for removing obstructions in East river and Hell Gate, New York, from $206,000 to $350,000.

The amendment to reduce the amount for improving the harbor at Marquette, Michigan, from $5,000 to $2,000 was agreed to. Amendments of the committee were agreed to increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Green Bay, Wis., from $8,000 to $12,000; striking out the appropriation of $10,000 for the harbor of Menomonee, Wis.; reducing the amount for the harbor at Two Rivers, Wis., from $15,000 to $5,000; the amendment was agreed to appropriating $8,000 for the repair of the east pier at Cleveland.

Mr. WINDOM called up the House bill to provide for the construction of military posts on the Yellowstone river. Passed.

Messrs. Ingalls, Paddock and Ransom were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the bill for the sale of the reservation of the Confederate, Otoe and Missouri bands of Indians in Kansas and Nebraska.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MACKEY offered a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 25th day of July. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the South Carolina contested election case, declaring that neither Butts [the contestant] nor Mackey [the sitting member] were lawfully elected to Congress. Ordered printed.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Conference Committee on the Silver bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it.

Mr. Payne's explanation of the points of difference was in substance the same as sent in the Washington dispatches on Tuesday night.]

Mr. PAYNE went on to explain that in regard to the proposition to make silver dollars a legal tender for all debts, public and private, the committee had been unable to agree, but two of the House conferees and all the Senate conferees recommended the omission from the bill of all that related to the silver dollar. He showed that owing to the extraordinary decline in prices of silver within the last few months, and most remarkably within the last ten days, the silver dollar of the weight and fineness established by law is to-day worth not more than eighty cents relatively to gold, and less than ninety cents relatively to greenbacks. So extreme and sudden a change in the value of the silver dollar made the proposition of declaring it a legal tender a most startling proposition, and one of a revolutionary character. Certainly Congress and the country should wait before the standard value of silver was fixed by law. Perhaps it could be determined at the next session, but it could not be now. The Conference Committee therefore could not agree in recommending any policy in reference to the silver dollar.

Mr. LAWRENCE inquired whether Government bonds might properly be paid in silver dollars.

Mr. PAYNE replied that in his opinion they could legally be paid in silver dollars.

Mr. LANDENS (one of the House Conferees), opposed that part of the report which omitted all reference to the silver dollar, and argued in favor of the restoration of the double standard, which had been the standard of the country from the foundation of the Government up to 1869.

Mr. FORT regarded the pending question as one of the demonetization of silver, and asserted that the public debt and almost all private debts of the country had been contracted when the standard dollar was a legal tender. The bondholder should be paid up to his contract and should be paid in the commodity which he had agreed to accept; but it was said that silver had depreciated. If, however, gold should depreciate through the discovery of some great bonanza, what would the gentleman from Ohio [Payne] do? Would he, in the interest of the bondholders, say that gold had depreciated, and was a dishonest money, and that therefore the bondholders should not be compelled to take their pay in gold, but should be paid in diamonds or some other more valuable commodity?

Mr. BRIGHT opposed the adoption of the report, and argued that by implied recognition in the Constitution gold and silver were lawful money of the United States, and that therefore the demonetization of silver was unconstitutional.

Mr. COX, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, argued in favor of the adoption of the report. He suggested that the bill introduced by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, to allow the owner of silver bullion to deposit it in the mint and receive subsidiary silver coins in payment, was a better bill than any of those passed by the House; but that bill was not before the House. The conference report was not amendable. If it was adopted, the issue of silver coin would be facilitated; if it were not adopted, there was no hope of relief this session. He might agree with the gentleman from Indiana [Landers] that even Government bonds should be paid in silver as well as in gold, but he would not stop to argue that or other pertinent questions. The real question was, whether this report, which would furnish silver currency to the people, should be adopted, or whether the people should be deprived of that relief.

Mr. KASSON said that those who sustained the report demanded that the wages of labor should not be paid in depreciated money. No man dealt honestly with the laborer of the nineteenth century did not propose to pay him for his labor in good money. On that platform he had stood for years against all claims of inflation, and all attempts to reduce the money of the United States to the value of that of San Domingo, where it takes a market basket full to buy a dozen of eggs for breakfast. A vote for this bill was not a vote to demonetize silver, but to remonetize and to satisfy the demands of the community for silver change.

Mr. GARFIELD said the House had been brought face to face with what seemed on the one hand public honor, and on the other the deepest public disgrace, by the alternative propositions presented to the House. He argued that since 1834 there had been but one standard of money in this country—the dollar—although it had been lawfully embodied in two metals, gold and silver. Congress had sought, however, to make a dollar in both the metals equivalent, keeping the amount of metal in one so adjusted to the amount of metal in the other that a dollar in gold should be equivalent to a dollar in silver. Every hour, he continued, that we have had a double standard, it has been double only on the ground of equivalency, and when by shifting the value of the two metals in relation to each other they have changed, Congress has come in and equalized them, either by increasing the amount of metal in one or by decreasing it in the other. It has so happened that by fluctuations foreseen in 1873, silver was so depreciated in value that, if it were now, as thank God it is not, one of our legal forms of payment in all amounts, creditors of the Government, the men to whom we are paying money every day all around us, can be swindled to the extent of twenty-one cents on the dollar when paying them in silver rather than in gold, or to the extent of ten cents on the dollar when paying them in silver rather than in paper. We are solemnly bound by the act of 1869 to pay our bonds in coin, or its equivalent. Is any one say that you can pay them in depreciated silver and still keep the law of equivalency which was the spirit of the law of 1869? You violate the law when you violate the very essential word of it—equivalency. The whole meaning of this is, that there is in the human mind a sort of longing to get a chance to cheat somebody. A great preacher once said that there are just two things which human nature wants—the tendency and the opportunity to wrong; and it has shipped in the fluctuations of these metals that there is a grand opportunity now to jump upon a base metal and prey by clear, sheer swindling upon five-fifths of the entire business of every public and private debtor owes to his creditors. I have, never since I have been in public life, seen any proposition which had in it so many of the essential elements of rascality and absolute swindling—I do not say that that is its purpose, but its effect—as the amendment proposed and insisted on in relation to this bill. You may recollect the old shock of 1837, and the later shock of 1857, and again in 1873; put them all together, and the financial crash and utter breakdown of this country in all of them combined would be light compared with the smock which this proposition would bring upon the country. It has been always true that where there were two legal standards of money, the weaker and less valuable will drive out the stronger valuable. Put this law into operation as suggested, and every particle of gold coin will leave the country just as fast as it can be transported abroad. It would be a revolution in financial and monetary affairs utterly unparalleled in the history of the nations and ages of the world.

The conference report was adopted—yeas 129, nay 75, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bagby, Bagley, New York; Bagley, Michigan; Ballou, Banks, Banning, Beebe, Bell, Blair, Bliss, Bradley, Brown, Kansas; Buckner, Burchard, Illinois; Burchard, Wisconsin; Burleigh, Candler, Cannon, Caswell, Caulfield, Cochran, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cox, Crapo, Crutchfield, Cutler, Danford, Darnall, Durant, Eames, Ellis, Ely, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Ganse, Gibson, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Harris, Massachusetts; Harris, Virginia; Hartridge, Haymond, Hays, Henke, Hewitt, New York; Hill, Hoar, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hurd, Huribut, Jenks, Jones New Hampshire, Kasson, Kimball, Lamar, Landers, Connecticut; Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Lemoyn, Lynde, Magin, Marsh, MacDougall, McDill, Mead, Millikin, Monroe, Morgan, Mitchell, Nash, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Payne, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Randall, John Reilly, Pennsylvania; Robbins, Pennsylvania; Ross, New Jersey, Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Singleton, Simonton, Smith, Pennsylvania; Smith, Sprague, Strait, Tarbox, Teese, Thompson, Thomas, Thornburgh, Townsend, New York; Townsend, Pennsylvania; Tucker, Tuffs, Turney, Waddell, Wait, Walden, Walker, New York; Wallace, South Carolina; Wallace, Pennsylvania; Wells, Missouri; Whitehouse, Whiting, Wike, Williams, New York; Williams, Michigan; Williams, Delaware; Willard, Alabama, and Willis.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Baker, Blackburn, Bland, Bolon, Brogden, Brown, Kentucky, Cabell, Caldwell, Alabama; Caldwell, Tennessee; Campbell, Cason, Cate, Clark, Missouri; Clymer, Cowan, Culberson, Davis, Deboli, Driebrell, Dunnins, Douglass, Dunnell, Eden, Egbert, Evans, Finley, Forney, Fort, Glover, Goodin, Harris, Virginia; Harrell, Hatcher, Henderson, Hopkins, House, Hunter, Kelley, Landers, Indiana; Lane, Makey, South Carolina; Mackey, Pennsylvania; McFarland, Morgan, New, Phillips, Kansas; Poppleton, Rea, Reagan, James B. Reilly, Riddle, Robinson, Savage, Siemons, Sparks, Spencer, Springer, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Throckmorton, Van Horne, Vance, Ohio; Vance, North Carolina; Walker, Virginia; Willard, Williams, Indiana; Wilson, West Virginia, and Woodburn.

Mr. SPARKS, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. The same committee (Messrs. Dawes, Kirkwood and Hurlbut) was reappointed, the Senate conferees being also the same.

Mr. WAIT, from the select committee to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. White, of Kentucky, against Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House, for interfering to influence legislation, reported that there was no foundation whatever for the charge.

Messrs. Lynde, Lord and Frye were appointed a Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt bill.

Adjourned.

Condition of Mr. Blaine.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 13.—Mr. Blaine, owing to the very excessive heat of the past few days, has not improved. The effect of the heat on Mr. Blaine's condition fully confirmed his physician in the belief that the original trouble was of the nature of sunstroke. The tonic effect of salt air is strongly commended by his physician, and if Mr. Blaine's strength would bear it, he would urge a sea voyage. The most he hopes for is within the next week to get him removed to the coast, some forty miles distant.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—A slight fall in temperature, and light easterly to southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and possibly light local rains.

Detroit reports over a dozen cases of sunstroke during the past twenty-four hours.

The Cincinnati Light Guards arrived at York, Pa., last evening, *en route* to the Centennial.

Base ball: Chicago—Chicagos 11, Bostons 3. Cincinnati—Mutuals 13, Cincinnatis 6. Louisville—Louisvilles 11, Athletics 5. St. Louis—St. Louis 8, Hartfords 0.

At the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Toronto, yesterday, the report of the Committee on Doctrine was considered. It proposed amendments to the Prayer Book, but after a warm discussion it was decided not to disturb the Prayer Book at present, but the adoption of the report at the next General Council was recommended.

Before Judge Westbrook, in New York, yesterday, Watson E. Case obtained a temporary injunction against Levi A. Dowley and the Western Union Telegraph Company, restraining the former from further preciate through the discovery of some great bonanza, what would the gentleman from Ohio [Payne] do? Would he, in the interest of the bondholders, say that gold had depreciated, and was a dishonest money, and that therefore the bondholders should continuing any injunction restraining payment of dividend due upon the 15th inst., also restraining the Western Union Telegraph Company from refusing to pay such dividend.

The messenger of Simmons' Kentucky lottery, who carries the drawing from Jersey City to the main office in New York city, is stated to have changed the numbers on Wednesday to make them include the numbers on a policy slip he had purchased, and to have made considerable money by the change. The messenger has disappeared.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Letter to Bristow.

Grant Wants the Whole Truth Told.

If Bristow Refuses to Testify, Other Cabinet Officers Will Do So.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

A Significant Hint to Sam Randall.

Jewell Would Refuse a Nomination for Governor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1876.

Grant's Letter to Bristow.

The letter of the President to ex-Secretary Bistow created a marked sensation in all circles to-day. It is learned that the President feels that injustice has been done him by the construction put by the friends of Bristow upon his refusal to testify before the whisky committee. The President does not choose to have it said that his reputation is protected by the magnanimity of Colonel Bristow. So far as he is concerned, he is now not only willing but desirious that every Cabinet consultation in reference to the whisky prosecutions shall be laid bare to the public gaze. The opinion of a good many is that, notwithstanding the President has absolved Colonel Bristow of all obligations of secrecy, that gentleman will still refuse to testify, but this is yet to be seen. In such an event it is intimated that other members of the Cabinet will yield to the wishes of the President and communicate to the committee full information on the subject. It is stated by those who claim to be impartial that when the true history of the whisky prosecutions is made known, it will appear that the part ascribed to Colonel Bristow has been, to say the least, rather exaggerated, and that the President was not always treated as he should have been.

Governor Jewell

was asked to-day what truth there was in the report that he would be the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut. He promptly replied that he would not accept the nomination at this time.

The Adjournment Question.

The action of the House in referring today the adjournment resolution to the Ways and Means Committee is somewhat significant. When the previous adjournment resolution was introduced a few weeks ago, Mr. Randall claimed it for his committee. To-day the effort was again made to send it to the Committee on Appropriations, but the House, by a big majority, sent it to the Ways and Means. This was a distinct notice to Mr. Randall that the House does not propose to give him the control of the adjournment, and he was also given notice that he had better come down a little from his elevated stand in regard to the appropriation bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1876.

GRANT ASKS BRISTOW TO TELL ALL HE KNOWS ABOUT THE ADMINISTRATION'S COURSE IN THE WHISKY TRIALS.

The following letter was sent to ex Secretary Bristow by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 12.

To Hon. B. H. Bristow:

DEAR SIR—Through the press I learn that the committee of Congress, investigating the whisky frauds, have summoned you as a witness and that you, with great propriety as I think, declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in the Cabinet or between a member of the Cabinet and the Executive officially is privileged, and that a committee of Congress have no right to demand an answer in violation of the position you have assumed on this question, but beg to relieve you from all obligation of secrecy on this point, and to notify you that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all members of my Cabinet be at liberty to do the same. Since I have been President, may also be called upon to testify in regard to the same matters. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

THE DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERS STILL IN A FOG.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House this morning postponed action upon the specie resumption question until next Monday. The Democrats of the committee have agreed to propose and pass through the committee a bill repealing the present Resumption law, and the same time to provide some as yet undetermined method of preparing the Treasury and the country for resumption.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Senate has yet to act on the River and Harbor bill amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations of that body. They strike out $952,589, and by the addition of a few items, and the increase of others, $563,000. The net reduction is $389,589 from the amount in the bill as it passed the House.

AN AGREEMENT ON THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PROBABLE.

The Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill have reached an agreement on every point of difference between the House and Senate except one, which is the Senate amendment striking out the clause by which the Proposes to repeal the National Registration and Election laws. The indications are that the House conferees will recede from their position on this point to-morrow.

THE CONVENTION OF ISRAELITES

reassembled this morning. The committee on the seventeenth section of the obnoxious report, directing the attention of parents to the importance of their sons learning mercantile or engaging in agricultural pursuits, reported that they were of opinion that it would add to the prosperity of the rising generation if they would engage in manufactures and the arts, because the mercantile career is too hazardous. The report was adopted. The special committee appointed to consider sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the President's report urges upon parents to send their children to Sabbath schools; that only competent English teachers be appointed in such schools; that a strict observance of the Sabbath can be obtained by urging upon the rising generation the necessity of observing it; that by noting the proceedings of that day as useful and interesting as possible; that an account of the proceedings of the council be forwarded to the different congregations and more space than is at my command; therefore the reader must be content with a brief description of the more important articles on exhibition here.

The entering the department of China the visitor is at once impressed with the magnitude of the display. Metal and earthenware vases and ornaments are in great profusion, and are of the most peculiar construction and design, while the ornamentation of the various articles all bear that peculiar impression which so distinctly marks the handiwork of the people of this country.

We find in this department, also, many articles of ornament and utility carved and treated from what they term white camphor-wood, a strong, fibrous wood, easily carved and polished, and of light weight. It is quite an interesting sight to observe the dexterity with which the native mechanics in this department carve out from the rough block of wood the most beautiful ornaments, the carvings and designs for the most part being exceedingly delicate, and very beautiful. If any portion of a finished article becomes disarranged and broken, so as to require a *fac simile* piece to be made and adjusted, the job is very readily accomplished, and this, too, without the aid of compass, square or measure of any description. So completely skilled are these workmen, that a simple, sharp and quick glance of the eye seems to be sufficient to enable them to comprehend instantly, as it were, the exact size, shape, form and the minor details, in order to produce an exact counterpart of the original.

There is displayed throughout this department a very large and beautiful collection of lacquered, ornamented and carved side-boards, book-cases, card and toilet-tables, what-nots, checker-boards, &c., and are so much admired that almost every article of this description a tag is suspended bearing the word "sold."

A very fine display is made of tea and toilet sets, all richly ornamented and embracing many very beautiful specimens.

The next article worthy of special mention is a curiously constructed canopy bedstead, the carving and paintings on which are truly marvelous, and withall seems to have been made with a view to comfort as well as beauty in ornamentation.

Large and small Pagodas loom up here and there throughout this department, which, together with the numerous richly illuminated Chinees lanterns suspended at intervals throughout the entire space, produce a vivid picture of realism at once captivating and instructive in the extreme. Standing in the center aisle of this department are large upright glass show cases in which is exhibited a fine collection of specimens of ornamental carving in ivory which are exceeding beautiful; also a fine assortment of sold silver ware, all of which were manufactured at Canton, and show a wonderful degree of skill and ingenuity. In another case is a very handsome exhibit of colored dress silks, both plain and embroidered, the embroidered patterns being of the most elaborate workmanship, and wonderfully beautiful in design; a large display of fine embroidered silk shawls, silk fans, &c., all of the finest texture, workmanship and design, completes the list of some of the principal exhibits in this department.

In the department of the Empire of Japan the exhibit does not differ materially from that of China in many respects, while in others it is far advanced. The display made here is very elaborate and beautiful, and attracts much attention. A very large collection of highly ornamented metal ware, elaborately fashioned after the peculiar design so conspicuously noticeable in all the articles of mechanism produced by the people of this country, is so arranged that the display is very striking and beautiful, eliciting much favorable criticism. Many of the articles of practical utility exhibited in this department are very prettily modernized in their construction, and show a decided advanced stage toward American ideas in mechanical ingenuity. For instance, the fine specimens of parlor, bed room and library furniture exhibited here are modeled and fashioned after the designs in vogue in our own country, but the ornamentation is of a richer design and more elaborate, and particularly so in regard to the carving, a description of which I am utterly unable to give, as on every article manufactured of wood it is so profuse and so wonderful that it must be seen to be fully appreciated. In a large glass case is a fine exhibit made by the first Japanese Manufacturing and Trading Company, at Tokio, Japan, and consists of bronzes, lacquered, pottery and porcelain ware, also a beautiful collection of highly ornamented toilet boxes and satchels made of wood. In the same case, and built by the same company, is a beautiful rigged miniature Japanese boat which attracts much attention, and is greatly admired for its exceeding beauty and fine workmanship. In another case is exhibited a large collection of ancient war implements, bows and arrows, a coat-of-mail, &c.; and in still another is exhibited a very handsome collection of toys and ornaments of various descriptions, all of which are made of wood and beautifully carved. The collection of lacquered ware is very large and exceedingly beautiful; a small cabinet in this department is ticketed at $1,800 and is of wonderous beauty.

The number and variety of articles in this department is so large that a description of each, not already mentioned, will have to remain for a future letter. Suffice it to say, however, in conclusion, that the visitor rarely ever fails to become deeply interested in the grand display made by these almost twin nationalities.

M.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—50 GOOD TRACK HANDS—To lay track on the Eminton and Shippenville Railroad. A. G. DEVINNY, Contractor, Eminton, Pa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Bats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth $10,000. Only principals need apply. Address MONEY, Commercial office. TTh

WANTED—BONDS—5,000 MONONGAHELA Navigation Bonds. N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, Market street. 1f

WANTED—100 MEN—20 HORSES AND mules to work on the R. R. by Teams. Apply to WEISS, BIRTHER & CO., Contractors, Millerstown, Butler county, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Liberty and Grant avenues, East End; 2 dwellings, fruit trees, etc., rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Elegant dwelling with modern conveniences, on Park, within eight minutes' walk of the Court House; a rare chance for housekeeping. A rare bargain. Address P. O. Box 224, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME new Brick Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Diningroom and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, Bath and Water. 4 Bedrooms and Hall above; all modern improvements. The Lot extends from Cliff street to Ella street. Will be rented cheap to a good tenant immediately. For particulars apply to O. W. EVANS, Commercial.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms and Hall, on Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, within 5 minutes' walk of the Court House. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Terms reasonable. Apply to WILLOCK & FRANK RAHM, Correct—Attest: Directors.

R. L. FARNESTOCK, WM. WILLOCK, FRANK RAHM.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business June 30, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,278,751 71
Overdrafts	1,035 10
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	514,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	2,250 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	17,254 46
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2,686 61
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	33,611 81
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	2,929 95
Checks and other Cash Items	3,196 18
Exchanges for Clearing House	33,282 97
Bills of other National Banks	18,700 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	3,952 62
Legal Tender Notes	247,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent.

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876.

THE Democratic papers boast that TILDEN reduced the taxes of New York, in his first year as Governor, $8,000,000; but they forget to add that it was a Legislature, Republican in both branches, that passed the necessary legislation. All that TILDEN had to do with it was to put his name to the Republican Appropriation bill.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, a Democratic paper, speaks thus of Governor HAYES' letter of acceptance:

"The letter is something more than an act of formality. Read it, for however much we may differ on the vital point involved in the currency question, we cannot but frankly admit that it is a brave, strong national paper. It is braver, better and stronger than the platform of his party. We were inclined to believe that Governor Hayes was a negative character, but there is more positive self-assertion shown in his letter than has been exhibited by any candidate for President in the last quarter of a century."

MRS. HELEN E. WILLIS, of Louisiana, sister of Senator TWITCHELL of that State, died in Indianapolis last Sunday. The *Journal*, of that city, says:

"She was the last of four sisters, all of whose husbands have been killed in Louisiana for being Republicans, and her death is directly traceable to the terrible shock to her system occasioned by the recent attack on her brother. She had never recovered from the murder of her husband, some two years ago or more, and this last shock was a fatal blow to her already shattered system. Senator Twitchell is now the sole survivor of his family, who went to Louisiana after the war, including four sisters, four brothers-in-law, and two brothers."

ACCORDING to the Providence *Journal*, Senator ANTHONY'S paper, "Washington is full of Confederate army and navy officers, many of them West Pointers, who deserted to the enemy in the war, all engineering for the reduction of both branches of the service. Everybody knows that the reduction, if forced by the House of Representatives, will be temporary. The best officers, those who are at a time of life when they cannot enter upon new employments, those whose education, training and capacity make them most valuable to the country—will be the first to go. And when the army and navy are again filled up to the necessities of the service, the Confederate officers hope they will fill the places."

MISSOURI is not alone in raising Confederate flags in honor of TILDEN and HENDRICKS. Kentucky, the State in which the poor widow of a Union soldier was compelled to haul down the American flag on the 4th of July, follows after Missouri swiftly. A correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* writes:

"Being in Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Ky., I observed a Tilden and Hendricks banner raised over the street, while from the top of the court house a Stars and Bars Confederate flag was flung to the breeze. The Anderson Democracy are enthusiastic over the nomination of Tilden, and have raised their colors over the court house. The chivalrous Democracy at Carlisle compelled the widow of a gallant officer to haul down her country's flag, and in Lawrenceburg they raise the rebel flag over the public buildings."

THE first gun of the campaign is the Chicago special election for Mayor, held on Wednesday last. For many, many years, now, Chicago has been the prey of Democratic thieves, bummers and political prostitutes. Boss HESING and JAKE REEN, now in the Chicago jail for participation in the whisky frauds, were the principal rulers, and every vile creature about the city has been in cahoot with them in plundering, robbing and finally in bankrupting the city. Only two years ago the Democrats elected all the Congressmen from the city, and the Democracy have had unlimited sway as well as *enjoyed unlimited swag for a long, long time. But at last the people have risen; and on Wednesday last, MONROE HEATH, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by 12,000 majority. This is a fair illustration of what the people will do, every time, when they get a chance.*

TILDEN was one of the men who, during the war, got up a society in New York to circulate literature favorable to the rebel cause. *Harper's Weekly* thus gives the details:

One of the most deadly blows aimed at the efforts of the Government to save the country was the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Political Knowledge—that is, of what were known as Copperhead sentiments—which was formed in New York in February, 1863, one of the dark hours of the war. It was composed of very good, patriotic heart was seeking how to encourage and multiply the soldiers in the field, and how to stimulate the devotion of the country to sustain the Administration. This was the moment in which a circular was issued for a meeting at Delmonico's, on the Fifth avenue, it was addressed, of course, to those who were known to be unfriendly to the war; and it was signed, among others, by Fernando Wood, S. B. Morse, George Ticknor Curtis, Lorin Andrews and Samuel J. Tilden. It is notorious that these are the names of some of the most "malignant" of the New York opponents of the war. Mr. Samuel Morse, of the New York *Observer*, presided at the meeting. Among the speakers were Mr. James Brooks, who made the remark, which become current and noted, that he had seen men sitting on the stumps by the roadside in the woods of the South who were unable to read or write, but who knew more of government and political questions than the best of New England children with all their book-learning; and he lustily denounced Northern fanatics and abolitionists. He was followed by Cyrus Mason (a man well known to many New Yorkers), by George Ticknor Curtis, and by Samuel J. Tilden. The meeting decided to form a society to publish and diffuse sound political information—that is, as the result showed, the most unconvincing Copperhead speeches and pamphlets. A Committee on Publications and one on Finance, of which Samuel J. Tilden was a member, were appointed; and a week later the organization was completed by making Mr. S. F. B. Morse Permanent President, Loring Andrews Treasurer, and Cyrus Mason Corresponding Secretary and General Agent. Then operations began.

These consisted of the occasional publication of pamphlets, the study of which is to-day profoundly suggestive. Their main object was first to abolish, to show the blessing of human slavery; and second, to prove that every great measure of the war was unconstitutional. The first pamphlet issued contained an account of the speeches of Mr. Morse and George Ticknor Curtis at the Delmonico meeting, with a letter from Samuel J. Tilden to the *Evening Post* denying that the movement was in any sense a revolutionary conspiracy or intrigue. Mr. Tilden's letter, written at the moment when the issue of the contest was most uncertain, was calculated to persuade the country that the measure of the war were perilous usurpations, and that liberty and the Constitution were perishing amid the follies and faults of Abraham Lincoln's administration. Mr. Tilden stated that when Mr. Preston King sought, long ago, to consolidate the forces of the Republican party he replied that it would be a dangerous agency, and either a political blunder or crime, as creating a conflict in which the Union itself would probably perish. This first pamphlet was followed by a speech of Mr. Turpie, then Senator from Indiana, of the kind that Mr. Pendleton and Fernando Wood and the other "peace" men were in the habit of making. Other numbers of the series were, "Emancipation and its Results," showing that it had always been a misfortune, and the ovation at the Academy of Music on the Fourth of July, 1863, when Governor Seymour made a speech fomenting the utmost hostility to the Administration, and unquestionably inciting the draft riots of ten days later. There were also the "Bible View of Slavery," the speech of Pugh for Vallandigham, the letter of the Albany Copperheads to Mr. Lincoln of the 30th of June, 1863, and others of the same kind.

This was the business in which Mr. Tilden was engaged in the crisis of the struggle for national existence. This was the measure of his patriotism, and this was his view of Mr. Lincoln's policy and conduct.

"A BARREL OF MONEY."

The common report that MORRISSEY, on behalf of TILDEN, took "a barrel of money" with him to St. Louis to aid him in securing the nomination of that gentleman for President, has excited a great deal of fun, mockery and derision, but has no where been met with merited indignation. "A barrel of money," in the gambling lingo of JOHN MORRISSEY and his gang of buffers and blacklegs, means an unlimited supply of cash; and the boast of the great gambler that he was entrusted with so vast a supply of money to use as he properly understood as an indication that TILDEN had entrusted him with all the money he could use in a Democratic National Convention, and that he was the disbursing agent of the great champion of Democratic "reform."

That money was sent to St. Louis to bring about TILDEN'S nomination we are not permitted to doubt; and that MORRISSEY made use of it, on occasion offered, is equally free from doubt. How much was used, and upon how many, does not appear; but MORRISSEY was particularly anxious to create the impression that there was plenty of it, and as the railroad wrecker is worth five millions of dollars, accumulated from the wrecks of sundry unfortunate railroad corporations, it is presumable that it was used wherever needed, and that enough of it was used to secure the two-thirds vote which TILDEN received.

There is nothing unusual in this fact, in such a connection. MORRISSEY was engaged in a work which properly belongs to him, in undertaking to disburse this fund, and TILDEN knew precisely the men who could be reached by such an argument. TILDEN was neither ashamed nor afraid to furnish it, nor MORRISSEY to disburse it; and the convention itself raised no voice of remonstrance against it, as both of these shrewd knaves foresaw. They knew what they were about and whom they had to deal with. It seems to have been a regular business transaction throughout.

But it *is* extremely marvelous that such an open purchase of a Presidential nomination should be received so calmly and should be treated as a mere matter of course. There is no indignation expressed at it, in any quarter. The sincere reformers, the men who gathered at New York and demanded the selection, by both parties, of Presidential candidates free from the stain of personal impurity, do not include it as a potent fact in making up their judgments. They do not, in fact, take it into the account, and pass it by as an idle rumor, unworthy of notice or consideration.

But, *is* it unworthy of notice? Is not this indifference to the current circulation of such a story evidence that the public mind has become so accustomed to charges of the mercenary use of money as to pay no heed to them? The time was when the public mind was so sensitive to such reports that they would have been fatal to any one who was the subject of them. Familiarity with them has bred contempt of their truth; and it was probably a knowledge of this fact that led TILDEN and MORRISSEY to cast all fear of it aside. They calculated that the honest portion of the community would not believe the charge, even if proved, and that with the other portion it would make no difference. It is certain that they have not miscalculated the effect of their acts; and that the men who are really and truly seeking for governmental reform are much more easily deluded by empty and false professions of honesty than convinced of open dishonesty practised before their very eyes. Unfaithfulness in office is the one great crime they want to put down; and they are so intent upon that, that they overlook the corrupt use of money in obtaining nominations for office.

To our eyes, unfaithfulness *in* office begins with unfaithfulness in *obtaining* office. TILDEN would resent being called a dishonest man; yet he does not scruple to associate with the blackleg, MORRISSEY, nor to let that bully boast, in TILDEN'S name, that he is loaded down with money to be used in promoting his nomination. Which is the worst: to buy your way into office, or to steal after you get in? We leave the problem to the casuists to settle.

THE Indiana State campaign will be formally opened on the 20th of July. On that day there will be fifty Republican meetings in different parts of the State. Some of the party's most effective speakers will arouse the forces to action during the progress of the contest. ROSCOE CONKLING will make one of those eloquent appeals in which he has no superior. CARL SCHURZ will urge his German fellow citizens to vote for the Republican candidates. Among others who have promised to "stump" Indiana are General HARLAN and ex-Secretary BRISTOW, of Kentucky; Hon. SAMUEL SHALLENBERGER, of Ohio; Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE and Hon. EUGENE HALE, of Maine; and Hon. THEODORE M. POMEROY, Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, Hon. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, GEORGE WM. CURTIS, General JOHN A. DIX and BUTLER G. NOBLE, from New York.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

RESIGNATION.

BY PAUL FLEMING, 1609.

Let nothing make thee sad and fretful
Or too regretful;
Be still.
What God hath ordered must be right;
Then find in it thine own delight,
My will.

Why should'st thou fill to-day with sorrow
About to-morrow.
My heart!
One watches all with care most true.
Doubt not that He will give thee, too,
Thy part.

The things we try to forget are those we remember best.

London, Eng., has quadrupled its population in sixty years.

"Mother-in-law" is the nickname of the new London drink "stout and bitter."

To restore frost-bitten persons—rub the affected parts with snow until circulation is restored.

A weather prophet predicts heavy frost in July. It is safe to say it need not be feared to night.

The cost of coal in England has returned to nearly what it was in 1862. Iron, too, is extremely low.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has been employing "spotters," and the discharge of several conductors has followed.

No news has yet been received of the Missouri express robbers; but it is only three months to the election, and they will certainly turn up, then, hurrahing for "Tilden and Reform."

The Chicago *Journal* has entirely ruined that story about the Illinois girl who sheared thirteen sheep in two hours, etc. The C. J. states that after the feat none of the sheep could boast of an ear or a tail.

The Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches, appointed "to adjust all existing difficulties" "in order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity," will meet in joint session at Cape May on August 16th.

During June last 10,558 emigrants landed at New York. Of these, 2,566 were German, 1,837 Irish and 1,704 English. During the past quarter 30,481 emigrants landed at New York, against 45,566 for the corresponding quarter of 1875.

South California has three temperance colonies. Two of them are in Los Angeles county, and the third in Santa Barbara county. The colonists are thrifty, quiet and enterprising, and the colonies themselves are in a most flourishing condition, the absence of intoxicating liquor attracting a moral and intelligent class of people.

There are at present in the army 26,790 troops, located as follows: 4,217 belonging to the detachments at West Point; 7,936 located in the Territories; 3,718 in Texas; 3,334 in other Southern States, while in the field, operating against the Indians there are, under General Terry, only 1,125, and under General Crook only 1,790, making in all 2,913; the remaining 4,000 are in Northern cities and forts.

PERSONAL.

General Sickles proposes to come home and help in the election of President Hayes.

Parker Pillsbury, of anti-slavery fame, and now nearly seventy years old, has just celebrated the ninety-first birthday of his mother, at Henniker, N. H.

Mr. Corliss, manufacturer and owner of the big engine, threatened to take it away if the Exhibition was opened on Sunday. And the big engine worksall the machinery in the hall.

"At the name of George Washington, fellow citizens," said a ceremonial orator not a hundred miles from Boston, "tyranny trembles like an *Aspinwall leaf*."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A pleasant thrill of joy passed through the country upon seeing Sergeant Bates mentioned as among the victims of the Little Horn disaster; but alas! it turns out to be another Bates—not the original flag toter.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "In a recent letter from Commodore Vanderbilt which has been received in this city the great railroad manager says emphatically that he has no intention of dying until the present railroad war is settled."

C. G. Earnest, of Stockton, California, after several experiments, has succeeded in raising roses as black as ink. His plan was to engraft a slip of a dark red rose into an oak tree, where they grew, flourished and blossomed, the dark sap of the oak effectually coloring the roses black. He did not succeed, however, in transferring the slips so treated to the ground, for they invariably died in the attempt.

John E. Potter & Co., of Philadelphia, have in press a volume recounting the story of the loss of Charley Ross and the search made for him. The book has been prepared, the publishers say, under the direction of the stolen child's father, who has a principal interest in its sale, and the fact that he has exhausted his means in the search for the kidnaped child will be an additional reason with many persons for purchasing the book.

Dolly Sexton, one of the members of the Shaker community at Mount Lebanon, New York, whose one hundredth anniversary of her birthday occurred on the 6th of last May, took her first ride in the railroad cars last week. She said that she was "very much disappointed" at the appearance of the car, and was surprised at the speed and comfort of her ride. Her health and faculties are very well preserved. She goes up and down stairs without help, makes her own bed and takes care of her room.

POLITICAL.

My Name's Sam Tilden.

A SUGGESTION FOR A DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN SONG.

Air—"My Name is Jake Keyser."

My name is Sam Tilden;
I'm thoroughly skilled in
All manner of slippery ways.
In New York I was brought up
And regularly taught up
In the sharpest and trickiest "lays."

CHORUS—
O, I'm going to be a reformer,
I am bound to be a reformer,
I'll be a reformer or die.
There's no use a-talking,
Just dry up your squawking,
For a red-hot reformer am I.

To beat me in convention,
Every sort of prevention
In vain John Kelly did try;
But with money by the barrel,
And "mashers" to scare all,
Opposition I could calmly defy.

CHORUS—
I'm bound to be a reformer, etc.

Here's health to Hayes and sure success,
Prosperity and wrong's redress,
Whose name shall now our watchword be.
Here's health to Hayes and honesty!
Should any man this toast deny,
Down among the dead men let him lie!

When traitor hands our flag assailed,
His nerve and courage never failed;
Modest in peace and brave in war,
'Tis Hayes our glory shall restore.
Should any man this toast deny,
Down among the dead men let him lie!
—*New York Graphic.*

A TILDEN CAMPAIGN SONG.

Puff, brothers, puff with caire,
Puff the New York Governaire,
Twenty-five cents for quoted mattaire,
Seventy-five cents for original mattaire,
A five-dollar bill for the editaire.
Puff, brothers, puff with caire,
Puff the New York Governaire.
—*New York Mail.*

Tilden's platform—ME.

The Des Moines *Register* puts Iowa down at 60,000 majority for Hayes.

The Osceola *Beacon* (Democratic) says Tilden will run in Iowa "very much like a mud scow."

Colonel McLean, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Terre Haute district, supports Tilden, but repudiates his platform.

The venerable William Allen says he will do nothing for or against Tilden. He has a contempt for him, so to speak.—*Cincinnati Gazette*

How does it happen that the cessation of Governor Tilden's hostilities against the Brooklyn ring were followed by the unanimous allegiance of that ring to the Governor?

At the Democratic ratification meeting at Chariton, one of the speakers called for all who expected to vote for Tilden and Hendricks to rise up, whereupon twenty-five out of the two hundred arose.

"Reform is necessary." "Bigger-than-old Grant" Fitzhugh accuses Democratic Congressmen of stealing valuable documents intended for the Congressional Library.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Memphis *Avalanche*, a thoroughbred Democratic organ, says that, although six years have passed since Tennessee had a Republican Governor or Legislature, the public debt of the State is increasing every year.

There is a vast difference in the way of putting things. Now in New York the Democrats say that "Governo" Tilden has been "singled to the public good;" but out West they call him "that one-eyed Tilden."

Norristown *Herald*: "A four-year-old boy in Washington county drank half a pint of lye and is expected to recover, though the doctor says he will never be good for anything but to edit a Democratic newspaper."

The Republican ward associations are getting into working order rapidly. Heat or no heat, their ardor does not abate. The Democrats who refuse to support Tilden are coming out openly for Hayes and Wheeler.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Speaking of outrages near Augusta, Ga., the New York *Herald* says: "So far as the report now goes it looks as if these Southern white madmen had resolved to elect Hayes and Wheeler. They are doing yeoman's service in Augusta. One or two thanksgiving rioters will settle the business."

Governor Tilden's strong card is the boast that he reduced State taxation in New York. The Albany *Journal* calls attention to the fact that the Republican administration of Governor Dix paid the debt, and made the large reduction of the State taxation possible; yet Governor Tilden was nominated for Governor at all.

During his Gubernatorial campaign Mr. Tilden made profuse promises of better times for workingmen if he was elected. He has now been in office nearly two years, and what have the workingmen of the State of New York to show for it? Increased taxes, business more depressed and more men out of work now than there were then?

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which very seldom refers on its editorial page to political subjects, prints an article on Governor Hayes's letter, which it praises very highly. The only part which it dissents from adversely is his declaration in favor of one term. This so evidently touches Mr. Childs' friend Grant that it calls out a protest.

The Democrats made several lusty and vigorous howls for reform in their platform, but they did not howl for reform in the practise of stuffing ballot-boxes or stealing electoral votes. We do not remember that there is any howl in the platform for reform of the practise of stealing millions from funds held in trust for the Indians.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A good sign is thus mentioned by the Boston *Journal*: "It is evident that the classes in the community who have heretofore taken little interest in politics, and who have not only stayed away from the caucuses, but also from the polls on election day, are coming to the front in the pending campaign in a way which is most hopeful for the success of purity in politics."

Terre Haute *Express*: It detracts somewhat from the fame of Sitting Bull as a warrior and a great general, that he has been known to steal army mules and to rob settlers. But since the chief railroad pirate corporation robber in the United States has been nominated for the Presidency, the thieving peculiarities of the Sioux chief seem inconsequential.

Henry Clay Dean shows remarkably poor taste in linen and politics, but he knows the Democracy, and the following remarks made by him on their record have much point: "Since 1809 the Democratic party have played the part of each dog to its Republican party, keeping always at a respectful distance, the length of its chain, each year falling in with the doctrines taught by the Republican party the year before."

The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional district of Indiana refused to indorse Leroy Templeton, the nominee of the "Independents," as their candidate for Congress, selecting George McWilliams, of Fountain county, instead. This makes the "Independents" roaring mad. The same Democratic convention refused to indorse the financial plank of the St. Louis Convention, adopting in lieu thereof a rampant rag-baby resolution.

A pompus Democratic lawyer at Delhi, N. Y., on hearing of Tilden's nomination, had the impudence to announce the fact in court, and moved "that in honor thereof the court do now adjourn." Judge Follett, who was presiding, replied, with a twinkle in his eye: "It is a custom always honored for courts to adjourn when the announcement of the death of any gentleman, distinguished for long and honorable service to the State or nation, is made; but I know of no precedent for a court to adjourn upon the bare announcement that a man has been struck with death. The motion is denied." Which was rather neat.

The somewhat famous Democratic politician, Henry Clay Dean, in referring to the fact that Governor Tilden owed his nomination to the shrewd manipulation of John Morrissey at the St. Louis Convention, says that it is, perhaps, the first instance in the history of Christian civilization where a prize fighter came up to a political convention to exhibit a broken nose as a trophy of war; or, perhaps, the only instance in which the proprietor of a fashionable gambling hell has ever ventured among the shadows of the sacred or Christian churches to engage in a general revival, and hurry up the millenium of political reform.

Consider this fact: For two years' service as attorney, the bankrupt Erie Railway Company paid Samuel J. Tilden $1,000,000. This was in 1867 and 1868, when Jim Fisk and Jay Gould had their clutch on the throat of the Erie road, and needed the fox-like cunning of Tilden to help them fight away the rightful owners of the property. What do the honest, hard-working people of the country say to this kind of business? Do they think that a lawyer can earn $500,000 a year by legitimate service? Is this the popular model of a reformer, a man who will become the advocate and confederate of two such thieves as Fisk and Gould, and receive as the price of his services half a million dollars a year? Compared with that one episode of Tilden's life all that the wildest Democrat has ventured to charge against Mr. Blaine is trivial and innocent.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A genuine Republican revival is taking place in the Steuben district, New York. Hon. Stephen T. Hayt, who has been a prominent Liberal up to the present time, is President of the Hayes and Wheeler club at Corning, which has been joined by nearly all the Liberals in that village. Charles Hartshorn, whom the Democrats proposed to nominate for Congress two years ago, presided at the formation of a Hayes and Wheeler club in Hornellsville, and Hon. Horace Bemis, recent Democratic President of the village, made a stirring address. Mr. Mills, the Democratic and Liberal District Attorney of the county, has also come out for Hayes and Wheeler; and still the good work goes on.

CONDENSED FEET.

A Chinese Woman's Pride—A Foot Two and Three-Quarter Inches in Length—But She Has to Walk with a Cane.

The Santa Barbara correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives the following gossipy account of a small-footed Chinese woman, which will be read with interest by our ladies:

I will take back every word I ever said about not believing that any Chinese women have feet only three inches long. The great big-footed Chinese women who tramp through the streets of San Francisco have, as a usual thing, the ugliest, flat soled, big-ankled pedal extremities I ever saw. Their slippers are generally about half as big as their feet, leaving the heel and half the sole of the foot projecting over the sandals. The other day I heard that a Chinese lady of rank had lately come with her husband on a visit to Santa Barbara, and her feet were only two inches and three-quarters long. Making inquiries of our laundry boy, Ah Foy, as to where the Chinese lady with little feet could be seen, he told me her husband was a cousin of Sing Lee, proprietor of a wash house in town, and she was staying there. So accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen I entered the ironing room, where a dozen heathen, clothed in white drawers and white gowns, were putting the gloss on stiff linen. On the table by each ironer there was a yellow basin filled with water, and after the garment to be smoothed was spread out, roughdried, on the table, the Chinaman, suddenly ducking his head over the bowl, sucked up a mouthful of water, which he spurted in a fine spray through his closed teeth over the clothes. The noise made by a dozen men spurting water in that way resembles the hum of sewing machines. Immediately after the mouthful of water has been discharged, the iron is run over the dampened place until it is perfectly dry, then another spot is moistened in the same way. The Chinese men all have horrid mouths and dirty teeth discolored by opium, and with moss about a quarter of an inch long hanging to them. I say moss, because it looks like the lichens that cover decayed logs. As I saw the spray coming from between these yellow, uncleaned teeth over fine laces and linen worn by dainty ladies and children, I was not surprised that many of my lady friends wash their table napkins and handkerchiefs themselves, rather than send them to the laundry. There are in Santa Barbara six Chinese girls and one Irish washerwoman; all other domestic laborers are Chinese men. These Irish girls get from thirty-five to fifty dollars a month, and steady employment would be given to at least fifty more. There are but two families of colored people in town; one quadroon man is porter at the Arlington Hotel; his wife keeps a stylish barber shop down town, and the gentlemen say she is the best razorist in the city. Their son, bearing the euphonious title of Raphael Brown, walks to school beside Spaniards who are much darker-skinned. There is in Santa Barbara great demand for female servants, and exorbitant wages would be given. But I have wandered from my subject.

Sing Lee courteously conducted us through the dark wash house, where men were beating clothes with bamboo sticks, scrubbing them in the suds with bamboo brushes, and a China boy was cooking dinner in a big pot over a little furnace, to a range of berths like those of ocean steamers, and, lifting the curtains of the bed, introduced us to the lady by saying: "This is my cousin." The woman immediately rose from the bed on which she was sitting and extended her hand to each of us, saying, "How do." Her husband was sitting by her side, holding a boy a year old; he was also very pleased at our visit, and proud of the notice we took of his boy, who was already dressed in trousers and gown and wore a red silk turban cap on his head. The wife was more elegantly dressed than any Chinese I had yet seen. Her hair was combed back from her forehead, tied up in puffs and coils by long dagger-shaped pins of gold. Her gown, or robe, was loose, extended to the knees, and had big, loose sleeves; distributed over the whole was a suit of dark blue silk, embroidered with yellow and red silk; her arms had several bracelet ornaments; her hands were small and well formed, and covered with rings; she wore big hoops of gold in her ears; she had a pretty face, oval-shaped, large eyes, small mouth and dimpled cheeks. She smiled frequently while we conversed with Sing Lee, but took no part in the conversation. I think she could only speak a very few sentences. When I said we wanted to see her foot, she evidently understood, for she laughed, and put out her tiny, pointed slippers. I got on my knee, and took her foot in my lap and examined it closely, and measured it. The foot and leg were encased tightly in white satin, apparently sewed neatly around the limb. There were bands of gold around her ankles; her ankle measured ten inches in circumference at its smallest place; her foot was two and three-quarter inches long, two inches broad in the middle, and one inch at the toe; outside the white satin band or stocking she wore blue satin slippers, embroidered in silver. The slippers came almost to a point at the toe. She could only walk by aid of her cane, which she held beside her. Even with its aid, her walk was limping and painfully slow. The doll in my foot, so extremely decorated in blue and silver, hanging to the big ankle, which was, of course, disproportionately large, looked anything but handsome according to my standard of symmetry. Her legs looked like sticks of wood whittled down to a point for a foot. But she was evidently very vain of her deformity. A gold, jointed cane, about feet five inches long, but he was a boy and entitled to masculine freedom of limb. It looked incongruous to see so much gold, silver, satin and jewelry on one side of the crippled woman, sitting in a little room back of a wash house, and dressing and living in the bunk of a bed, set against the wall, in the same section as a berth in a cabin, and have as much room in her curtained six feet by four, as American ladies find in a twenty-roomed house. She rose again when we said good-by, and repeated "good-by" after us in parrot like voice. We followed Sing Lee back through the dark steaming wash house, and saw, under the slightly dim veranda of the station that surrounded the long ironing tables in the front room, beds on the floor, and learned that the men, who wash and iron here, sleep and live under the ironing tables on the floor. These Chinese understand economy of space, and not one inch of room goes to waste.

NEW MUSIC.

"LITTLE STARS ARE BRIGHTLY SHINING." Words by Frank H. Wade, music by W. Von Thilo. Philadelphia: Louis Meyer, publisher.

Here are two exquisite songs by our young townsman, who, like his mother, is filled with song. Both have been sung, with great success, by George W. Hukley, of Simmons and Slocum's minstrels, and both seem to us to be worthy of the success they have met with. They are simple in construction, but full of feeling, and are appropriately set to the music which accompanies them. We commend them to the attention of all lovers of music. For sale by Charlotte Blume.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a family remedy. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, invigorates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, Wine of Iron is unequaled. Physicians use it and recommend it. Sold by druggists generally. Genuine stamped "E. F. Kunkel, Jr., Sole Proprietor, 1247 Chest. St., Phila., and 682 Bridg. New York. (opp. Grand Central Hotel.)" Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendance.

MWF

WILLIAM HEATON,

(Late John Thornley's.)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,

503 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GERMANIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py.

JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 00
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,936 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,200 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,273 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,300 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	35,462 48
Real Estate	59 497 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,649 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,419 12
	$1,710,151 32

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. H. McCORMICK,

ATTORNEY, 62 GRANT STREET.

WHEREAS, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of MARGARET L. LONG, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, notice is hereby given that all parties owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and any persons having claims will present them at once, duly probated to

H. H. McCORMICK,
Administrator.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,

(Second door from Central House, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and quickly—2 servers.

DAY BOARDING at reasonable rate

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; Wm. Bagaley, J. J. Graham, S. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John B. Bailey.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Insure with the
Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE,
ASSETS JAN. 1, '76 } $6,497,275.94.
S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

James Prescot & Sons,

CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant to fit any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 HAMBERLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Barèges.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. J. Speck, doing business at the St. Charles Hotel as CHALFANT & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. T. F. Chalfant retires. All accounts due to and by said firm will be settled by the remaining partner, J. J. Speck, who continues at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street.

T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.

In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successor.

T. F. CHALFANT.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.

C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.

This Hotel is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Room. Rates $2 50 per day.

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Fig 12.

COMFORT, SAFETY, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.

Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, clean and sweet. Free from rust, nasty, chafing, galling unpleasantness,—used in bathing. Always reliable. Genuine Trusses stamped "E. H. Seeley," "Estab'd, 1847 Chest. St., Phila., and 682 Brdy. New York. (opp. Grand Central Hotel.)" Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendance.

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503 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GERMANIA

FIR

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 13, 1876.

Business at the banks to-day did not move out of the rut in which it has labored for some time, and continued destitute of features calling for extended remarks. Considering the dullness of general trade a moderate business was done in the regular routine of checking and depositing, but the loan market was quite flat, and taken as a whole the local financial situation went far toward justifying the remark made by a leading bank cashier that, "it was duller than for a long time." The ease and abundance which characterized the loan market has been increased if that was possible by the fact that the expected call for a bank statement has been made, and officers of the national banks who were not sorry to keep a good supply of funds on hand on order to make a good showing in the statement are now rather on the lookout for prime commercial paper which they will generall accept at easy rates. Exchange in the East continues abundant while bank-no es and small currency are rather scarce.

—One of the most prominent features of the adverse business situation in England is the almost desperate condition of the English iron trade. That interest has been affected by the bad times and by strikes and lock-outs till it is more seriously depressed than any other business in the British Islands. The London journals take the gloomiest views of the future of the trade, and cable dispatches received since the latest mail dates corroborate and intensify the newspaper apprehensions. The suspension of work at the furnaces is becoming more general. Toward the close of June nearly one-fourth of all the furnaces in Scotland had stopped, and a large number (proportion not given) in England have done likewise. To "blow out" a furnace, as the London *News* says, is a very costly step. In the largest establishments it takes not less than £10,000 to replace the furnaces in a condition to resume work; and, therefore, ironmasters prefer to run their furnaces at a considerable loss per ton for months rather than resort to this extreme course. The cessation of railroad building and the business stagnation prevalent in all the countries where British iron has found a market is the great obvious reason of this remarkable decadence in the iron trade of Great Britain. The strikes and other protracted disturbances caused by the labor unions in that country have largely co-operate in producing this state of things. They have kept up the prices of coal and iron ore, and of every stage of the manufacture, and thus have prevented the British producers from competing fairly in markets where union tyranny is less rampant. Freedom from these restraints has given Germany a decided advantage over England in the iron trade of late, so much so that a German house has been able to contract to supply a large lot of steel rails to Italy at a price 15s a ton less than the British masters could afford to offer. Perhaps no better proof of the independence from English domination which the iron interests of this country have gained in the past two or three years is needed than the fact that while the English iron interests are in the desperate state portrayed above, those of this country are slowly but surely working their way up toward activity and prosperity. The iron manufacturers of the United States have suffered terribly since 1872; but they have out of their trials gained their independence and demonstrated their stability and soundness.

—It has been fashionable in some quarters to decry the business morality of this country, as lacking in all principle and integrity. That such criticisms have been wholly destitute of justice has been our frequently expressed belief, and we have often asserted that the instances of commercial dishonesty in this country, have fully parallel cases in countries where it is the custom to decry American dishonesty. Nevertheless, the idea that we are a nation of sharpers and swindlers is somewhat prevalent, and we are glad to copy and indorse such remarks in contradiction of that opin on, as the following from the Philadelphia *North American*:

The only adequate explanation of the wealth and development of the United States, upon a foreign authority, is that an immense amount of honest business is done throughout the country. This having been long ago proven to every sane European mind that "it will go well nigh to be thought so soon." There are thirty-one millions of people in the British Isles and forty-five millions in the United States, and the individual requirements and consumption of the one are not greater than those of the people of any other nation. "Business" is made up of the supplying of those wants and the use of trade therefore in this Republic is past all denial. But there has not been any idea abroad that the prevalent occupation of American traders was cheating each other or foreigners. For it is now announced that the profits of this business is immense amount is honest. Competition is sometimes said to be ruinous many evils but it is also generates many improvements; the ablest and strongest of which may be seen in our national banking system, in the steady multiplication of restrictions and safeguards upon banking, in our railroads, and in our domestic steamboat laws, etc. Honest business makes steady progress here, but it has a vast legacy of English evils to outlive, not a rate as the English wage war against rascals at home, they come hither.

—The *Journal of Commerce* of the date of yesterday has the following question and decision:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 5, 1876.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Oblige by answering the following:

B draws a draft at sixty days on C for $80, payable to and indorsed by D. When due the draft was not paid or protested. After waiting several weeks D showed B the draft, that the draft was lying over unpaid. D replied and says "I thought it was all settled. Don't you. I will call on C and see if he will pay it or will make it all right." In the meantime C fails, and D presents the draft to B, who thought abundantly able. Is he legally and honorably bound to pay?

Reply.—Chitty on Bills says that a promise to "see a bill paid," or an acknowledgment that "it must be paid," is equivalent to a waiver of notice, and will bind an indorser, even though he had no notice of dishonor. This will apply to D in above case, who is bound to pay.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 13, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	....	111½	111½	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	....	117⅜	....	117⅝	....
5-20's, 1867	....	117⅝	....	117⅝	....
5-20's, 1868	....	121	....	121⅛	....
10-40's	....	118	....	118⅛	....
10-40's, coupons	....	118⅛	....	118⅜	....
Currency 6's	....	122½	....	122½	....
New 5-per cents	....	....	....	....	....
Western U nion Tel	....	77⅞	78	78⅛	78⅛
Quicksilver	....	15½	....	15¾	....
Chicago & Northwestern	....	66¾	66½	66⅝	66⅝
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	....	....	....	103⅝	....
St. Paul common	....	49⅜	....	49⅝	....
Do preferred	....	71⅜	71¼	71¼	....
Wabash, common	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	102½	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	....	16½	....	16½	16½
Union Pacific	....	62¾	....	62¾	62¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	14	....	14	14
Atlantic & Pacific	....	....	....	3⅝	3⅝
Iron Mountain	....	17	....	17	17
C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	3¾	3¾
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, April	....	32	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	32	....	....	....
Missouri 6s	....	103½	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	52¾
Reading	44¾	44¾	....
United Cos. of N. J.	123	123½	....
Pgh, Ft'ille and Buf	....	....	95
Lehigh Valley	....	57¾	....
Allegheny Valley	....	16¾	....
Central Transportation	....	....	49¾
P. C & St. L. m. b.	....	....	87¾

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 111⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Money closed easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7½ per cent. Customs receipts $241,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $316,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Specie shipments to-day $140,000 gold coin and 450,000 silver bars. Sterling firm at 489@491.

GOLD.

Gold strong, closing at 111⅝. Carrying rates 1@1¼ per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet. Stocks dull, but an improved feeling prevailed, especially for Western Union and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which were strong and higher. Transactions only 41,600 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union and 12,000 Lake Shore. The increased strength of coal stocks was due to the announcement that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. This reduces the annual rate of dividends to 8 per cent. for that company. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	78⅛	Rock Island	103⅝
Quicksilver	15¾	St. Paul	49⅝
Do. preferred	15⅝	Do. preferred	71¾
Pacific Mail	22⅞	Toledo & Wabash	7
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	19
Do. preferred	17	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	109	Terre Haute	3½
Wells-Fargo Express	92	Do. preferred	12½
American Ex.	58	Chicago & Alton	101½
U. S. Express	48	Do. preferred	108¾
New York Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do. preferred	114	Del. & Lack'a'na	82½
Harlem	137½	Allegheny & Ten	18¾
Do. preferred	140	Missouri Pacific	62
Michigan Central	89	Atlantic & P. pref.	24
Panama	150	Indiana Central	102
Lake Shore	73½	Burlington & Q	115
Illinois Central	97	Hannibal & St. Joe	14
Cleveland & Pitts	94	Union Pacific stock	62¾
North western	42¾	Central Pac. bonds	106½
Do. preferred	69¾	Del. & Hudson Can	102½
C. C. C. & I.	73½	Ore. Steam & Nav.	16
N. J. Central	72¾	Ore. Steam & Nav. bds	94¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119½	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	119⅝	10-40's, registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅞	10-40's, coupons	118⅛
5-20's, 1867	117⅞	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¾	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, new	46¾	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	36¾		

LONDON, July 13, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £78,000 the past week. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 54 per cent. The bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £245,000. Consols 94 13-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 108; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 97¾; Erie 12¾; do preferred 35¾.

PARIS, July 13.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 11,000,000 francs the past week. Rentes 104 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 13.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 13, 1876. }

Business was again quiet and sluggish to-day, no especial activity being noted in a particular line of trade. Prices were generally at the figures quoted yesterday, and the tendency of values in the leading staples were in all important respects as already noted this week. The only marked change of values was in petroleum, which, under an active and excited demand, made another material advance. We note the appearance of early peaches in the produce market, which are not in very active demand as yet, ruling at $2 50@3 50 per box. Receipts of merchandise by rail are light.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	885	Lard, lbs	863
Wheat, bus	200	Cheese, lbs	563
Rye, bus	0	Bacon, lbs	56
Hay, bales	131		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues dull and lifeless, with the exception of the firmness imparted to prices by the scarcity of stock and small volume of receipts. Wheat is easy and rather quiet. We quote at $1 23@1 25 per bush. ed for prime Indiana red winter; $1 15@1 20 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90c@$1 10. Corn is firm with very little in market and a rather limited demand. We quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow; 53@54c for high mixed; 51@53c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 55@56c for prime yellow, 50@52c for mixed. Oats are in moderate demand but very short supply and prices are firm. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 33@34c; white do 36@37c; Western white 37@38c. Barley is out of market and quotations are nominally unchanged at 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is quiet but steady at 80c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—If rather dull and easy on both springs and winters, the quotations in choice brands of both grades are still retained without change. The rates current are as follows: Superfine, $3 50@4 00; extra, $4 00@4 25; Graham flour $5 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Continues quiet and steady, but a shade firmer feeling is observable. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $12 00@14 00 per ton for prime, down to $9 00@10 00 for common. The following is baled is chiefly from store, at a basis of $15 00@16 00 per ton for prime timothy; $13 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $11 00@13 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are in good supply so far as common grades are concerned, but choice eating apples are rather scarce and in demand. We quote at $3 00@4 00 for choice; $1 50@2 50 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market continues flat and lifeless with slight or no inquiry. Immediate recovery from the present depression. The bulk of the receipts are in rather poor condition and the demand for anything but strictly fine grades is rather limited. We quote choice packed in tubs and bowls, 17@18c; fine, 15@16c; prime 13@15c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price, but rule nominally from 10@12c.

CHEESE—There is an easy feeling with trade a little slow and a rather light volume of wholesale and jobbing business. Receipts are light but fully up to the demand, and the stock does not seem likely to be seriously diminished. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 3@6c; sliced Indian, 2@3c; evaporated peaches 12@13c; peeled 18@19c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 28@30c. Cherries, pitted, 20@22c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is quiet and easy, but quotably unchanged. We quote strictly fresh at 12@13c ₱ dozen.

FISH—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 20@25c ₱ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $2 00; onions, ₱ bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbage $3 @4 00 ₱ crate; cucumbers $2 00 ₱ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel; blackberries $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel; whortleberries $1 50 ₱ bucket; peaches $2 00@2 50 ₱ box.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@22c ₱ lb; new California 15c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The supply of new potatoes was somewhat increased to-day, but quotably prices were generally maintained, although the tone of the market was a little easier. We quote prime at $1 40@1 45 per barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 16c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The trade in provisions was steady but not very active, and the amount of business was not above an average for the season. Values were steady without a quotable change. Receipts were rather light.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 16½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 12½c; in buckets 13c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 10c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 10½c; in buckets 11c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cadies 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cadies 15c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; 5-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 10-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@85c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@21 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote country rendered, 8½@9c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The grocery trade was moderate to-day, there being only a fair jobbing demand for the leading staples. Sugars continued firm but quotably unchanged, and there were no especially new features in other lines. Prices-current as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb	*Sugars.*	₱ lb
Fancy Rio	22½c	Standard A	11 c
Choice Rio	21½c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	21c	Extra C	10c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10 c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	9½c
Java	30 c	Franklin, R	10½c
Roasted Coffee.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	23½@25c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	34 @35c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	21 @23c	Granulated	11½c
Imperial	30 @32c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Teas.		Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Prime	62@65c
do	35c@ 90	Good	60c
do	45c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
do	50c@1 00	Ex. white drips	70@72c
do	20c@ 85	Sugar drips	60@62c
do	25c@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
	20c@ 75	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
	6c@ 7	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
	7 @7½c	Rabbit's Best, ₱ box	6 75
	50 c	Gold Do	6 50
	25 c	Extra olive do	8 50
	6¼c	Rock N. City, ₱ box	3 50
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled do	7½c
	3½@4c	Castile do	14 @15c
	5½c	*Soda.*	
	7½@10½c	ci-carb, in kegs	4½c
Spices.		Bicarb, in 1-lb packets	6½c
	50 c	Bi-carb, in papers	7 c
	17 c	*Candles.*	
	33@35c	Star, full wt	16@17 c
	21 @25c	Stearine	18½c
	19@20 c	Mould	12@17 c

FRUIT—The market is moderatively active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore do	2 @0	Lake trout, hf-bls	4 50
No. 2 do	1 4 00	Large George's Bank cod, ₱ lb	5½c
Large No. 1 do	3 @0	Medium do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6½c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 @0	Halibut do	12½c
Labrador herring, spilt, ₱ bbl	4 @0	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
Lake do, hf bbls	2 25	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Pickerel, hf-bbls	3 50	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 10½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 33c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; no shelled 38c; do Provence 37c; do Jordan 25c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, ₱ lb, Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $7 50@8 00. Messina, ₱ box, $8 00. Oranges are first at $7 50@8 00. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is not very active as yet except in the way of purchases by jobbers for the fall trade. We quote green peas, 2 lb cans per doz, $1 75; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 50; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 2 lb cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

July 13.—The market was again excited and higher, and we note another advance of 3¾@3c in crude and a corresponding strength in refined.

CRUDE—The market advanced after Exchange hours last evening to $2 20 bid, and opened this morning at that price. Soon after a further advance took place to $2 21¾, at which figure it ruled all the day, and this is now bid and $2 22½ asked, with $2 23¾ bid for certificates dated Monday. Shipments ruled at $2 21¾ with moderate transactions. Future sales: July, $2 21¾@2 22½; August, $2 22½@2 23¾; September, $2 23¾@2 24¾; October, $2 24¾@2 25¾; November, $2 25¾@2 26¾; December, $2 26¾@2 27¾.

REFINED—The market was again very strong with a active demand for export and a firm feeling on the part of holders. An advance of 5c was asked by sellers, and in some cases conceded, though purchasers got most of the quota. actions were at this morning's quotations. We quote standard white at 18½@ 19c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 13¾@14c in carload lots; 15@15½c in largos for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 19½@19¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia are quoted at 16¼@16½c for spot. Baltimore rules at 16¾@16¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 16½@ 16¾c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is strong and higher. We quote city-made at $1 40; country do at $1 30.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, July 13.—The Petrolia says of yesterday's market: The opening sales of United were made at $2 16¼, with the same price bid for seller thirty days. For buyer the week $2 19¾ was bid. After some business at these prices there was a decline to $2 15¾, which was the ruling price, however, but a short time, when there was a gradual advance throughout the day with only limited dealings. At five o'clock $2 19¾ was bid for United and $2 12¾ for Pennsylvania transportation. Before six the market had advanced to $2 20, at which price large lots changed hands in Parker. At the close old certificates could have been bought at $2 20 and the same would have been paid for strictly fresh. Shipment at $2 23@2 40. The total sales were 51,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, July 13, closing 12.—The large purchases latterly by exporters with further important orders coming in on the market and the marked reduction in stock given a very strong feeling and further advance of ½c. Sales of 15,000 barrels refined at 16½c; 5,000 bbls do high test at 17½c; 8,000 bbls cases at 20¼c, and 3,500 bbls city naptha at 10½c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 2¼c and 12½c in shipping order; refined 16½c; cases 29¼@21½c; naptha 16½c at Philadelphia 16½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—Market firm at $2 33¾ bid; $2 38 asked.

OIL CITY, July 13.—Market strong and excited at $2 21¾ bid for United; immediate shipment $2 41¾.

ROUSSEVILLE, July 13.—Market firm with no sellers; held at $2 30.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—Market very firm at $2 30 @2 31¾.

PARKERS, July 13.—Market very firm and active; United $2 21¾; Union $2 18¾; Empire $2 18¾; outside lines $2 15; shipment $2 40 bid; $2 42½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Market very strong with no disposition to sell; standard white 16½c bid; crude 8½c, cases 20c.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 13. — Petroleum firm; crude 9½c; refined 16¾c; cases 19@22c; naptha 10¾@10½c.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Petroleum firm; crude 8½@8½c; refined 16½@16½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Refined petroleum quiet; crude in barrels 12¾@12½c; refined 16½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Refined petroleum 12@ 12½d; spirits do 8@8½d.

LONDON, July 13.—Refined petroleum 11¾@ 12d.

ANTWERP, July 13.—Refined petroleum 35 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	2,000
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	2,782

Dry Goods.

The trade in dry goods has dwindled down into the usual proportions of a very quiet and lifeless summer trade. The stagnation is the more marked from the activity which pervaded the spring business, and which was kept up to the close of the half-year by the demand for specialties for the Fourth. At present, however, business is utterly stagnant, and little attention is given to anything except the usual settlements, which are now in progress. Prices-current are wholly unchanged as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	₱ yd.		Width.	₱ yd.
Anchor A No. 1	36	8¾	Newburg	36	7
Penn Mill do	4-4	8¾	Laconia E	36	7
Eagle No. 1	4-4	8¾	Laconia B	36	7¼
Western trade	36	7¼	Laconia O	40	8
Magnolia	36	6½	Laconia	9-4	21
Avondale	36	6½	Laconia	10-4	25
Conestoga A	39	6	Conestoga	10-4	27½
Chippewa C	36	5½	Waltham	36	7½
Nonatook	4-4	6¾	Juniata B, fine	3-4	8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commowh'th O.	27	6	Lonsdale	36	10½
Suffolk L	4-4	6½	Lonsdale Cam	36	10½
Sharon	36	7	Fruit of Loom	36	10½
Amoskeag	36	6½	Wamsutta	36	10½
Rochdale	36	8¾	Davol	36	12
Blackstone	36	9	Wamsutta	36	12½
White Rock	36	8½	Pepperell	9-4	30
Pocahontas	36	9	Pepperell	9-4	35
Hill	36	9½	Pepperell	10-4	40

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster		10¼	White		10
Glasgow		10	American		9

SHIRTINGS.

Haircloth cheviots		6½	Oriental		6
Cocheco		6	Sprague's		5½
Manchester		6	Spragues		5½
Anchor		6	Allen		5½

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy		6	Cocheco fancy		6¼
Garner fancy		5½	Hartel		6
Amoskeag fa'cy		6	Ohio		6¼
Richmond		6	Simpson's black		6¼
Merrimac		6¼	" fast black		6¼
American fancy		5¾	" mourning		6¼
Southbridge		5¾			

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	10½	Greendike	7-8	10½
Conestoga A A	7-8	10½	Portsmouth	7-8	15
Conestoga C T	4-4	14	Portsmouth	4-4	21
" gold ribbed	4-4	18	Whitaker	7-8	12½
" prem. A	4-4	19	Whittaker	4-4	28

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	22	Colored carp't ch'n	22
fine	22	fine	23
Cot'n bat	16@18	Cotton twine	22

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 13.—Business was quiet with package houses and the jobbing trade was light. Medium prints more active. Allen's pink, check, German and stripe prints advanced 5c. Heavy woolen goods for men's wear in demand. The *Bulletin* says: Carter, Wilder & Co.'s stock of 8,000 packages of linens, blankets and cotton goods will be peremptorily sold at auction next week.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There is an active jobbing trade among the wholesale druggists. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acids.			*Magcal.* ₱	80	@ 1 00
Acetic	₱ lb	12 @ 18	—Carb	₱ lb	@ 40
Citric	₱ lb	70 @ 75	Manganese	₱ lb	@ 40
Oxalic	₱ lb	17 @ 20	Morph sul	2 70	@ 3 00
Sulphuric	₱ 2lbs	6¼ @ 8¼	Nitro L.	1 05	@ 1 10
Tartaric	₱ lb	50 @ 55	*Oil.*		
Alcohol, gal	2 22	@ 2 35	Anise	3 50	@ 3 75
Alum.			Bergamot	3 40	@ 3 60
Cape	₱ lb	20 @ 22	—Castor	₱ lb	@ 1 10
Soda	₱ lb	4 @ 5	Cassia	₱ lb	@ 2 75
Am Carb	₱ lb	19 @ 21	—Cloves	₱ lb	@ 2 75
Aqua	₱ lb	8 @ 10	Cod liver	2 00	@ 2 50
Ammonia	₱ lb	60 @ 65	Lemon	₱ 4 oz	@ 1 00
Ammonia.			Linseed, raw	60	@ 62
Soda	₱ lb	4 @ 5	Linseed, b'l	60	@ 62
Bal Copa	₱ lb	40 @ 45	Sperm	gal	@ 2 50
Bay rum, gal	2 75	@ 4 00	—qu'rts, doz	6 25	@10 00
Bark.			—qu'rts, doz	4 00	@ 6 00
Cassia	₱ lb	27 @ 30	Origan	₱ lb	@ 3 00
Cinch red	₱ lb	20 @ 25	Peppermint	₱ lb	@ 3 00
—yellow	₱ lb	30 @ 35	Rosemary	₱ lb	@ 1 50
—ordin	₱ lb	25 @ 30	Sassafras	₱ lb	@ 1 00
Blue Mottl.			Spermaceti	₱ lb	@ 1 20
American	₱ lb	6 @ 8	Sperm	gal	@ 2 30
East Ind	₱ lb	6 @ 8	Tanners	gal	@ 1 00
German	₱ lb	6 @ 8	Whale	gal	75 @ 80
Bromide	₱ lb	40 @ 45	Whale w'h	gal	75 @ 80
Blue vitr	₱ lb	10½ @ 12	Opium	₱ lb	@ 15 00
Borax refd	₱ lb	14 @ 16	Pf'r'ris, bbl	3 75	@ 4 00
Brim stone	₱ lb	4½ @ 5½	—Fotzs	₱ lb	@ 22
—Flor sul	₱ lb	6 @ 8	Richmon	₱	@ 24
Camphor	₱ lb	95 @ 1 00	Iodine	₱ lb	@ 4 00
—English	₱ lb	2 @ 2 25	Iodide	₱ lb	@ 4 00
Cantharides	₱ lb	35 @ 40	Quinine	₱ oz	@ 40
Calcher's	₱ lb	2 @ 3	Quinine	₱ 100	@ 1 50
Elm Gerb	₱ lb	60 @ 65	Rochelle	₱ lb	@ 40
—Roman	₱ lb	@ 35	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	₱ lb	93 @ 95	Gentian	₱ lb	@ 12
Cocoa	₱ lb	6 @ 7	Ginger	12	@ 16
Cochineal	₱ lb	75 @ 80	Ipecac	₱ lb	@ 2 50
Cobalt, ex	5 00	@ 7 75	Ipec pow	₱	@ 1 60
Cream tart	₱ lb	35 @ 40	Jalap	₱ lb	@ 1 50
Crim Tar	₱ lb	41 @ 44	Liquorice	₱ lb	@ 15
Cubebs	₱ lb	75 @ 80	Liquorice	₱	@ 14
Cudbear	₱ lb	25 @ 35	Sars Hond	₱ lb	@ 50
Emet Ech	₱ lb	60 @ 65	Sarsaparilla	₱ lb	@ 40
Et Sulph	₱ lb	40 @ 45	Valer Eng	₱ lb	@ 40
—Sulph	₱ lb	13@14	Valer Jap	₱ lb	@ 40
Epsom salts	₱ lb	3½@ 4	Sal Ammon	₱ lb	@ 18
—Liq Cal	₱ lb	25 @ 30	Sal Soda	₱ lb	@ 2½
—Tal	₱ lb	25 @ 30	—Soda	₱ lb	@ 2½
—Sicily	₱ lb	25 @ 30	*Seed.*		
Galls Aleppo	₱ lb	25 @ 30	Canary	₱ lb	@ 11
Gals Aleppo	₱ lb	25 @ 30	Hemp	₱ lb	@ 7½
Gum.			Lycopodium	2 00	@ 2 50
Arabic sts	₱ lb	22 @ 25	Mustard	₱ lb	@ 12
—Powd	₱ lb	30 @ 35	Quince	₱ lb	@ 1 00
Myrrh	₱ lb	55 @ 60	Rape	₱ lb	@ 6½
Opium	₱ lb	5 00 @ 5 25	Canaryseed	₱ lb	@ 6
—Powd	₱ lb	5 50 @ 5 75	Coriander	₱ lb	@ 12
Shellac	₱ lb	40 @ 45	Flax	₱ lb	@ 6
—Bleached	₱ lb	45 @ 50	Hemp	₱ lb	@ 6
Tragacanth	₱ lb	1 10 @ 1 25	Mixed bird	₱ lb	@ 6
Indigo	₱ lb	1 40 @ 1 60	Poppy	₱ lb	@ 12
Indigo Bengal	₱ lb	1 00 @ 1 25	Rape	₱ lb	@ 6½
Logwood	₱	2½@ 3	Turp spgal		@ 40
Madder	₱ lb	14 @ 16	*Soda.*		
Madder, D	₱ lb	17 @ 19	Copal	gal	1 00 @ 1 40
Nutgalls	₱ lb	30 @ 35	Japan	gal	1 00 @ 1 40
Maccaroni	₱ lb	11 @ 13	Lacquer	g

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 13, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.048	74	90	S. W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P.M..	29.967	84	67	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P.M..	29.974	72	95	S. W.	Gentle	Foggy.

Mean barometer....29.991 Highest thermom....88
Mean thermom.... 75.5 Lowest thermom....72
Rainfall..... 0.12

Base Ball.

In the game at Union Park yesterday, between the Stars, of Covington, Ky., and the Alleghenys, the latter won by a score of 13 to 2. The game was stopped at the close of the seventh inning on account of the rain.

Lost Girl Found.

On Wednesday evening a little girl aged between six and seven years was found on Adams street, Allegheny. She said her name was Bingle, and that she had followed the music and the procession over a bridge. This is probably the little girl mentioned elsewhere as having disappeared from her home on the South Side. She says her father's first name is Anton, and that he works in a glass house. The child is at No. 61 Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

Bankruptcy Cases.

The following is the record of the Bankruptcy Court yesterday:

Frazier & Bros., bankrupts; rule granted on assignee and the Building Committee of the Pennsylvania Reform School to show cause why they should not forthwith pay certain orders. Returnable on the 15th inst.

P. H. McKelvey, bankrupt, city. Order made for a hearing with motion for an injunction, on the 15th prox. Meanwhile re-straining Trevor McClurg and W. Marcus.

George W. Dithridge & Co., bankrupts, city. Injunction granted against John H. Haines.

Something for Tourists.

Gildenfenney & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, send us "Bachelder's Popular Resorts and How to Reach Them," a book of 390 pages, with numerous handsome wood engavings. The work is ample in scope, embracing nearly every place worth visiting in this vast country, with brief but comprehensive and accurate descriptions of each resort and its surroundings. With some money in one's pocket, and this book for a guide, a person can profitably inactive summer jaunt is one of the certainties. Few, if any works of its class contain so much information of value to the traveler in such brief space. It is also agent—in paper cover at 75 cents, or bound in cloth for $ 50. It can be had of Gildenfenney & Co.

Another Gone.

One by one the "boys" ire of single cussedness, and get married. The latest to succumb to this mania was Mr. James Mulholland, who has for several years been connected with the COMMERCIAL press-room. The fair ensiaver of the festive James was Miss Martha McDonald, and the solemn words that made the twain one in law evening said last were by Rev. Father McTighe, of St. Agnes church, Soho. James has Hoe'd a single row long enough, and will without doubt find his change from single fellow workmen and many friends wish him much happiness; and will welcome him with a "grand bounce" when he returns to duty in the lower region of the COMMERCIAL building.

Serious Accident.

Henry Trautman is the name of the man who was brought to the city Wednesday night on the steamer Exchange. He is a resident of Parker City, and was going down the Ohio river on a raft, his father, Frank Trautman, having charge. When the storm came up, Henry was sent ashore with a line to secure the head of the raft. It is supposed that he tied the line to an insecure post. At all events the check post was broken and the line struck the young man with force that both legs were broken and the flesh terribly lacerated. On the arrival of the Exchange at this city, twelve hours after the accident, Trautman was found in the woods and his wounds dressed. The accident occurred at a point three miles above Sistersville.

Estate of John Ross.

A decree in the matter of the estate of John Ross, deceased, has been made by Judge Hawkins, of the Orphans' Court. Distribution is ordered to be made of the balance in the hands of the accountant, amounting to, $1,388 85, amounting the following: Masonic Hall Association, Elizabeth and Mary Ross, William M. Brown, Mary Ross, Elizabeth Ross, Margaret A. McKee, L. H. Williams, assignee, Dr. W. L. Foster, Dr. W. R. Hamilton and Mrs. Catherine Oudry. About one-third of the claims in dispute is ordered to be paid. The administrator was also directed to make a further account of his administration of the estate, of matters not included in this account.

The New Camp Meeting Grounds.

A large and enthusiastic company visited the new campmeeting grounds near Arnolds' station yesterday for the purpose of selecting lots. On arriving at the grounds a season of song and prayer was had in which all joined heartily. The articles of association were then read, after which the selecting and drawing of lots was proceeded with. As the result of the several drawings, fifty-two lots were chosen while twenty others who could not be present signified that they would choose. The work of erecting houses will proceed forthwith, a number having already been contracted for, and the prospect is fair that at least fifty cottages will be ready within the next two weeks. It is proposed to name the new place the Allegheny Valley Campmeeting Grounds, and the station there, McCargo, in honor of the Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A meeting of the stock and lotholders is called for next Thursday night, the 20th inst., at the Smithfield street M. E. Church, for the election of a Board of Managers and the fixing of a time for holding the campmeeting, and other business. Persons desirous of securing lots in this most beautiful grove should make application at once to W. Brickly, of the Homestead Bank, opposite Municipal Hall, on Smithfield street. There are still plenty of the most desirable lots not taken, so that all can be accommodated, if they apply soon.

IRON MILL BURNED.

The Tube Works of Spang, Chalfant & Co. Partially Destroyed.

About one o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the gas pipe department of Spang, Chalfant & Co., situated near Sharpsburg, and the building was almost entirely destroyed. The mill is the oldest part of the establishment, and stands in an isolated position near the creek, to which fact is owing the confinement of the fire to the structure wherein it originated. The flames were seen issuing from the roof near one of the furnaces and as the night turn was changing some minutes elapsed before a force sufficient gathered to make any energetic effort toward extinguishment. The only appliances in the village for putting out fires are the hose and pumps of the firm, and these were used to good purpose. However, it was impossible to save the building, but the spread of the fire to the balance of the mill was prevented by means of the water from the hose and the position of the brick wall of the machine shop. The tube works is almost totally destroyed, the owners only hoping that some of the furnaces and machinery may be in condition to be repaired for use again. The insurance amounts to $11,000, in foreign companies, which will nearly cover the loss.

PITTSBURGH FINANCES.

Exhibit of the Controller for June.

Controller Snodgrass makes the following report of receipts and expenditures at the City Treasury for the month of June:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond markets	$ 1,990 48
Fifth ward market	146 55
Fifth avenue market	169 95
South Side market	291 00
Street engineering	34 88
City weigh scales	173 26
Monongahela wharf	300 00
Allegheny wharf	300 00
Interest—Bank balances	12 00
Building inspection	170 00
Lot regulating	5 00
Weighing coal—Private scales	52 00
City tax, 1875	19,521 16
Water Works interest tax, 1875	8,139 49
Fire tax, 1875	5,170 68
Sinking fund tax, 1875	4,880 11
Old city special, 1875	2,086 37
Lawrenceville special, 1875	218 81
Orinsby special, 1875	55 67
East Birmingham special, 1875	643 44
St. Clair special, 1875	69 15
Birmingham special, 1875	229 91
Allentown special, 1875	5 68
Mt. Washington special, 1875	64 01
Temperanceville special, 1875	164 74
Business tax, 1875	8,833 19
Water tax, 1875	10,785 16
Aldermen's fines	5 00
Water works	177 00
Mayor's office, Hon. W. C. McCarthy	1,751 35
Street and sewer improvement fund per 50 per cent. collected	4,474 56
St. improvement under Penn av. act	524 00
Sinking finance	15 00
Printing or.	$73,000 12

NOTICES.

Total per 50 per cent.	$ 2,808 99
EXP.	
Streets and sewers, gen.	$ 3,617 15
ordinance	72,060 12
TREASURY STATES.	
Balance in Treasury	677 27
Receipts for	3 99
Total	$ —
Payments in	2,—
Disburs	$73,863 26
Balance in Treasury	$73,998 27

Deposited in city depositories.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—A Tedious Session—No Important Business Transacted.

The regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils occurred last evening. The proceedings were unimportant, as will be seen by the appended report.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch failed to get a quorum until half-past eight, when the requisite number of members were brought together, and the Council got to work, with President Patterson in the chair.

A number of petitions, resolutions, etc., were presented and referred.

The report of the Finance Committee was submitted by Mr. Slack, and was received and filed.

Mr. Slack called up the resolution for payment to McNaugher & Co. of $7,468 76, city's portion of the assessment for the improvement of Troy Hill road, which passed, as also resolutions for payment to J. C. Kirkpatrick and William Thaw of $414 24, being on assessments collected from the parties for the grading and paving of Perrysville road, said assessments being declared illegal by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of the Street Committee which was approved.

Mr. Voegtly also called up the following ordinances which were passed finally: For grading, &c., of Troy Hill road; for grading, &c., of Gang avenue from Troy Hill road to Sassafras lane; for grading, &c., of Sassafras lane from Gang avenue to Straub's lane, and for the grading, &c., of Straub's lane from Sassafras lane to Roessler street.

Mr. Drum called up the ordinance for the furnishing of the hill districts with water. The provisions and purposes of the ordinance have been already published.

Mr. Voegtly feared Councils were getting into Pittsburgh's wake and thought that about half the amount asked for would suffice for the present year.

Mr. Drum argued the necessity of the case, and said that as it was intended to issue bonds, the whole cost would not fall on the city this year. He also urged the injustice of making the ruralists pay for benefits not received.

Mr. Patterson left the chair to answer the ruralists who complained of being taxed for water without receiving benefits. He claimed that the interest on the city's $760,000 of water bonds was met by the income from water rent which also yielded a surplus of ten to fifteen thousand per year, which went to reduce taxation. Mr. P. was not prepared to fight against giving the hill districts water, but he thought the present a bad time to incur expense. He and Messrs. Voegtly and Heagy also called attention to the city's former experience in projecting improvements, in which it had always been found that the actual cost had largely exceeded the estimates.

A motion to refer back to the Committee for separation into two ordinances failed and the ordinance was passed to third reading, and dropped there. It is not known whether the ordinance will pass finally.

Common Council business was all concurred in except the ordinance repealing the peddling ordinance, which was laid over.

At this point a member left the chamber and thus broke the quorum, when Council adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

At eight o'clock only twelve members were present. President Golden took the chair and Clerk Dilworth read the minutes. At half-past 8 a quorum was found to be present, when the business was proceeded with.

The following papers were, on the call of the wards, presented and referred to the proper committees: Petitions for stone crossings on Marion avenue and Marshall street; resolution for removal of gas lamp on Webster street; remonstrance against a sewer on an alley between Sampson and Jackson streets; petition for a gas lamp on Davis alley, Second ward; petition for water on Kirkpatrick avenue, between Fremont and C streets; resolution for repair of Howard alley, Ninth street; resolution for fencing in Troy Hill water basin; resolution for a sewer box on Hill street, Seventh ward.

Mr. Landis presented the report of the Committee on Markets, showing receipts for June as follows: Clerk of markets, $1,190 30; Second ward scales, $197 91; Diamond scales, $171 36; Fourth ward scales, $17 87.

The committee also reported a resolution for the transfer of $175 from the Contingent to the Market fund. Passed.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings was presented, embracing a lease of a portion of the wharf to the Forbes Coal Company. The report was received and the lease confirmed.

Select Council business was taken up, when the following ordinances were considered: Changing the name of Faulkner alley to Faulkner street. Passed. For the appointment of the office of grading, paving and curbing of Return street from Kilkenny street to water basin. Passed. For grading, regrading, paving, repaving, curbing, resurfacing of Middle alley, or Main street, from Sampson street to North avenue. Passed. Authorizing the grading and paving of Redoak alley, from Taird street to Long alley. Postponed indefinitely. To authorize the construction of a lateral sewer on the alley parallel with and northward of Jackson street, between Marquis alley and Penn street. Passed. Resolution authorizing the laying of a water main on Troy Hill road. Gang avenue, Sassafras and Straub lanes. Passed. An ordinance constituting the police force and fixing the salaries of the same. Passed.

Mr. Cook offered an ordinance granting permission to Jacob Wolff to erect a frame shop on Beaver avenue. Referred.

New business from Select Council was taken up, in all of which C. C. concurred.

Mr. Wilson called up an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden, iron clad, part wooden and brick buildings within certain limits of the city. Laid over.

Pending action on the above ordinance, Mr. Seiling presented the report of the Committee on Wooden Buildings, which was received and filed.

Adjourned.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE GAME LAWS.

Hearing Yesterday Before Alderman Black—The Defendant Fined $50.

A hearing was had yesterday afternoon before Alderman Black, the Sportman's Club prosecuting, in the case of Fred. Haas, charged with a violation of the game laws in using a seine with meshes less than three inches in the Ohio river. Wm. Reardon, Esq., appeared for the prosecution and W. C. Moreland for the defense, as also F. H. Kennedy, of the Sportman's Club, testified that he was acquainted with the Ohio river within the county of Allegheny; that he knew it was inhabited by black bass; that he had caught them there for years, and that he had caught them in Chartiers creek and the Youghiogny rivers, both tributaries. On the day in question, May 30, 1876, information was received that parties were violating the law near McKee's Rocks, and officers O'Mara and Demmel were sent down there.

Roger O'Mara, city officer, testified that with Officer Demmel he visited the place on the day named; saw the defendant, Haas, and others fishing with a net or seine; got skiff and saw them draw in a good quantity of fish; defendant helping to catch; the net was not more than one and a half inches in meshes.

On cross-examination witness said he did not ask Haas to fish and did not help him to fish; held out no inducement; one party volunteered to go out; went out and saw them make a haul.

Mr. Moreland here proposed to show as affecting the credibility of witness, that he, witness, asked defendant and others to fish and were to continue it on Sunday. Notwithstanding objections testimony was produced as follows:

Fred. Haas sworn—Mr. O'Mara asked me to make a haul for him, which I did; then one of his companion, Demmel, which I did. He then said, "Can't you give me a haul for Bill?" I asked what Bill, and he said, "Why the Mayor, Bill McCarthy." [Laughter.] I did make a haul for the Mayor, and the three hauls were taken away by O'Mara and Demmel.

On cross-examination witness held that O'Mara and Demmel took a hand; could not say that O'Mara took hold of the seine; guessed he did aid in the haul.

Robert McCarthy was next sworn for the defense, and said he saw O'Mara help with the seine.

After some discussion the magistrate imposed a fine of $50, which was paid. Other and cross suits will grow out of the trouble.

THE MORGANZA SUB-CONTRACTS.

A Question About Attorney's Fees and Commissions.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, a petition was presented from J. P. & R. H. Knox, J. Reno, Marshall Bros., A. Henry, assignee of A. Frazier, and L. H. Smith & Co., asking for a rule on Josiah Gillespie, assignee, and the Building Committee of the Pennsylvania Reform School, to show cause why they should not pay over to the petitioners the money due them as sub-contractors engaged in the building of the Reform School at Morganza. On the 13th of last month the Court issued an order directing the assignee to settle and and adjust with the Building Committee the amounts due the sub-contractors, but the latter now allege that the assignee and Building Committee refused to pay over the money without first having deducted five per cent. of the different claims to pay attorneys' commissions. The sub-contractors assert that they had no attorney or attorneys in the matter, and are not liable for attorney's fees. They want their claims paid in full.

Judge McClandless granted a rule on the assignee and Building Committee to show cause why they should not forthwith pay the claims to petitioners, returnable on the 15th instant.

A Rule to Show Cause.

It will be recollected that Mr. Joseph Fleming, druggist, was among those who were prosecuted under Mr. Swoope's term as United States District Attorney, for not stamping certain bottles. Mr. Fleming compromised by paying over $294 55, but it seems the judgment against him was never satisfied, and there is nothing to prevent the Government from enforcing the entire penalty. To-day his attorney will apply for a rule on the Government to show cause why the judgment should not be satisfied.

A CROOKED BROOKLYNITE.

Captured in Allegheny City.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of last Tuesday evening contains the following account of the capture in Allegheny of a man from that city, whom it terms a "dead beat:"

On the 11th of March, 1876, Mrs. Sarah S. Green, of this city, recovered a judgment in the Supreme Court, Kings county, against Charles H. Gasquoine, then a resident of Brooklyn. The award of the jury was for damages sustained by reason of defendant's false and fraudulent misrepresentations concerning a piece of property that plaintiff, on those representations, was induced to purchase. The action was originally begun by order of arrest, from which defendant was released on a bond, in the sum of $2,000, given by Mr. Thomas L. Birch. After judgment was rendered, an execution was issued against the property of Gasquoine, which was returned unsatisfied, and then an execution was obtained against the person. Before it could be put in effect, however, the defendant sold his household furniture and effects and departed for parts unknown. Recourse for satisfaction of the judgment was then had to the bondsman, Mr. Birch, who was obliged to settle it. Mr. George Hardy, the Sheriff's order of arrest deputy, was instructed by that gentleman to look up the fugitive. He learned within the past few days that his man was in Allegheny City, Pa., and thither Mr. Hardy went in search of him. He arrived in Allegheny City on Sunday evening, and yesterday morning arose with the lark. Strolling out of his hotel, he came to a quarter of the city known as Manchester Hill, near to which he learned Gasquoine had taken up his residence.

Among the very few who were out on the streets at that early hour, Hardy saw a face that was perfectly familiar, and recognized a form that many a time had cast its shadow on the walls of the Sheriff's office in this city. He kept at a respectful distance watching the figure, and saw it enter a grocery store. Mr. Hardy saw that he had business at the grocery store, too, and stepping briskly toward it he entered and took up a position close to the person who had entered immediately before him.

"Mr. Gasquoine," said Mr. Hardy.

"Why, by the eternal!" said Mr. Gasquoine, "who would have expected—? But—s-sare-ye you long for me?"

"No," replied Hardy, "I just took a trip down to see you. It seems you have forgotten your Brooklyn acquaintances."

"Oh, not at all," said Mr. Gasquoine, who did not wish the situation to become apparent in the grocery, and kept discreetly still till they reached the street.

When they did so, and Hardy told him that he must prepare to accompany him to Brooklyn, Gasquoine defied his authority and attempted to show fight. In response the deputy exhibited his shield and drawing his revolver intimated that he meant what he asserted, and Gasquoine there upon wilted.

The deputy and prisoner arrived at noon to-day, and the latter is now in the Raymond Street Jail.

FEDERAL COURT AT ERIE

List of Jurors Summoned.

Marshal Hall has chosen the following named gentlemen to serve as jurors at the July term of the United States Court, beginning on Monday next, at Erie. Judge McCandless will preside:

GRAND JURORS.

John H. Brown, attorney, Johnstown; J. W. Sloan, attorney, Johnstown; Colonel Cooper, attorney, Hollidaysburg; John B. Brawley, attorney, Meadville; R. L. Maxwell, attorney, Butler; George W. Brown, gent., Ebensburg; James Hood, gent., Indiana; C. W. Whistler, gent., Mercer; Thomas Connolly, gent., Mercer; C. A. Derrickson, banker, Meadville, Pa.; George L. Wylie, attorney, Warrenburg; Isaac Pleasant, gent., Pleasant; Dr. D. Donaldson, physician, Bridgeville; Samuel P. McFadden, gent., Hollidaysburg; H. E. Wright, gent., Westerville; Isaac Hand, attorney, Milkesbarre; S. B. Bryer, attorney, Sunbury; Jos. M. Dickson, gent., Shirland; A. W. Logan, Parnassus; E. S. Parker, banker, Mifflin; S. F. Duncan, gent., Allegheny county; W. S. Moore, attorney, Beaver; Captain A. C. Glenn, Mansfield and Wm. R. Ford, teacher Pittsburgh.

PETIT JURORS.

Wm. Halpin, gent., Mt. Washington; M. W. Lynn, student, city; Rev. H. C. Beacon, Johnstown; F. S. Purviance, attorney, Butler; James L. Lane, gent., Johnstown; S. K. Merrick, farmer, Washington county; M. A. Cooper, gent., Mt. Pleasant; John W. Herron, iron merchant, city; Charles Everson, city; H. J. Murdoch, editor *United Presbyterian*, city; Rev. John A. Wilson, brewer, Pittsburgh; Chas. Cassel, city; John A. Fox, attorney, city; Simon Johnston, druggist, city; George Booth, clerk, city; S. S. Dillenbacher, gent., Butler; Samuel Work, gent., Mercer; John Brandon, gent., White, gent., Holt; James Gibbs, merchant, Monongahela City; S. W. Abord, editor, Towanda; W. A. Monroe, editor Washington *Reporter*; J. M. Clarke, attorney, Camden; I. N. Patterson, attorney, Allegheny; E. J. Prunner, gent, Tyrone; W. C. Smith, gent, Bellefonte; Thomas Lindsey, gent, Centre county; Rev. R. G. Ferguson, Butler; H. H. Goucher, attorney, Butler; John W. Mix, Towanda; George B. Swallow, Towanda; James and Smith Lucas, Passed. Ordinance constituting the police force and fixing the salaries of the same. Passed.

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CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CONTROLLER SNODGRASS left last evening for a two week's summer vacation.

MR. FRANK SCOTT, agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at Cincinnati, is in the city.

THE police have been ordered to stop baseball playing at the foot of Eight street, South Side.

DORA KRAUSE, of Etna, the young girl who committed a forgery and cut her throat, is rapidly recovering.

THE lower water basin has now been cleaned, and on Monday next the work will commence in the upper basin.

THE blast furnace at Shoenberger's mill, which was damaged by the late explosion, is repaired and will soon be in operation.

A FOOT RACE will come off this evening on Duquesne Way, near Fifth street, between Stratton, McLean and other amateur runners.

AN afternoon contemporary, in describing a recent railroad accident, says "the boy was thrown twenty feet in the air and *landed in a creek*." Bully.

CRUDE OIL tooks jump yesterday, which caused no little excitement in the market. Prices advanced eight to ten cents per barrel, and holders were not anxious to sell.

WM. MCCLANNEHAN was committed to jail by Alderman Burke, yesterday, for trial on a charge of stealing a quantity of lead pipe from the house of N. P. Reed.

DAVID DEVINE is the name of the man who entered the grocery of Clark & Ross, on Ohio street, with intent to commit a felony. Mayor Phillips committed him for trial.

THE mill of Spang, Chalfant & Co., in Etna borough, which was partially destroyed by fire yesterday, was the first pipe mill ever built west of the Allegheny mountains.

THE will of John Costellos, of the Seventeenth ward, has been filed and probated in the Register's office. The will is dated April 28, 1876, and Juliet Costellos is the executrix.

"J. N." returned to his home, in Ohio, yesterday, having cancelled his speaking engagements. He will strike at another time, and assume the whole pressure, "all for truth."

THERE will be a special meeting of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P., at their armory, Penn avenue, this evening at 7:45 P. M., to make arrangements for the Centennial encampment.

THE Allegheny Wharf Committee met at evening, Mr. W. A. Herron in the chair, when the Wharf Master reported $300 receipts for June and $61 67 expenditures. No other business was transacted.

A cow belonging to James Ulery was poisoned in a pasture lot, near the East Liberty Stock Yards, on Wednesday, and will probably die. It is believed some malicious person threw poison on the grass.

ON Wednesday afternoon a hose wagon nearly new was stolen from the yard and attached to the stable of Thomas Atcheson, teamster, on Smallman between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Fifteenth ward.

THE Monongahela Wharf Committee is to meet this afternoon to determine as to measures necessary to make people using the wharf pay for the privilege. A few persons refuse and the Wharf Master wants instructions.

JOHN FRIEROTH, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, was held for trial yesterday on a charge of assault an battery. The prosecutor is John's step son, Charles Yocum, and he alleges that the old man battered him severely.

WEDNESDAY morning at ten o'clock a little daughter of Mr. Reebe, residing on Thirteenth street, South Side, wandered away from her home, and at last accounts has not been heard from. She is only about six years old.

A LITTLE SON of Mr. Kailor, of Smallman street, was prostrated by the heat on Wednesday, and for a time his life was despaired of. On morning, however, he was in an improved condition and likely to recover.

A BOY named George Richardson, whose parents reside at Larimer, Westmoreland county, was struck by the fast express on Wilkesbarre; S. B. Bryer, attorney, Sunbury; Jos. M. Dickson, gent., Shirland; A. W. Logan, Parnassus; E. S. Parker, banker, Mifflin; S. F. Duncan, gent., Allegheny county; W. S. Moore, attorney, Beaver; Captain A. C. Glenn, Mansfield and Wm. R. Ford, teacher Pittsburgh.

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Wm. Halpin, gent., Mt. Washington; M. W. Lynn, student, city; Rev. H. C. Beacon, Johnstown; F. S. Purviance, attorney, Butler; James L. Lane, gent., Johnstown; S. K. Merrick, farmer, Washington county; M. A. Cooper, gent., Mt. Pleasant; John W. Herron, iron merchant, city; Charles Everson, city; H. J. Murdoch, editor *United Presbyterian*, city; Rev. John A. Wilson, brewer, Pittsburgh; Chas. Cassel, city; John A. Fox, attorney, city; Simon Johnston, druggist, city; George Booth, clerk, city; S. S. Dillenbacher, gent., Butler; Samuel Work, gent., Mercer; John Brandon, gent., White, gent., Holt; James Gibbs, merchant, Monongahela City; S. W. Abord, editor, Towanda; W. A. Monroe, editor Washington *Reporter*; J. M. Clarke, attorney, Camden; I. N. Patterson, attorney, Allegheny; E. J. Prunner, gent, Tyrone; W. C. Smith, gent, Bellefonte; Thomas Lindsey, gent, Centre county; Rev. R. G. Ferguson, Butler; H. H. Goucher, attorney, Butler; John W. Mix, Towanda; George B. Swallow, Towanda; James and Smith Lucas, gent., Hollidaysburg; Roger O'Mara, detective, city; M. M. Brookman, wagonmaker, Burgettstown; Rev. Wm. Slowart, clergyman, Beaver; G. F. Muller, reporter, city; William Taylor, merchant, Washington; David Lloyd, clerk, city; Prof. J. F. Ray, teacher, Monongahela; Capt. Ave. A. Swope, Postmaster, Washington; John H. Barton, attorney, city; William Watson, student, Washington; James M. Ritchie, Washington; W. W. Smith, banker, Washington; D. Dennison, gent., Allegheny; Adam Harbison, merchant, Cannonsburg; Rev. J. A. Miller, Washington; John T. Holz, gentleman, Butler; Scott Boggs, agent, Washington; J. E. McKeever, gentleman, city.

A KIDNAPPER.

Lost Child Picked Up by a Rag Picker and Offered for Sale—The Defendant Held for Trial.

Mayor McCarthy had before him yesterday a genuine kidnapping case. The defendant is Henry Kiser, a rag picker, and the prosecutor Officer Charles Gross. Kiser is a tall, slim man, a German, with anything but prepossessing looks. The facts of the case, as shown at the hearing, are briefly these: On Saturday evening last about four o'clock a three-year old child of John O'Brien, of 139 Webster avenue, wandered away from its home. Search was made everywhere, but it was not until Sunday evening, more than twenty-four hours afterwards, that it was recovered. It had been taken, late on Saturday night to the house of Kiser, where it was identified and recovered by the parents. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien testified to the losing and the recovery of the child. Mrs. Alice Linton, of No. 759 Penn avenue, testified that some time after supper on Saturday night the defendant, accompanied by the child, came to the back door of her residence and asked for something to eat. He said his wife was dead and that he had two children to care for and had no employment. The lady gave him and the child victuals and while they were eating she suggested that she would be glad to take and feed and clothe the child. Kiser answered that if she would give him ten dollars he would leave it to her forever. Mrs. Linton suspected that there was something wrong, and said she did not have the money at hand. She suggested that Kiser leave the child with her and on Monday she would give him the money and have him bind it over to her legally. He did not take to this proposition and commenced to "dicker," falling at his price from $10 to $8, then $7, and then $6. The suspicions were confirmed and Mrs. L. sent for officer Gross, who took the man and child to the station house.

The officer stated that Kiser claimed the right to sell the child and said he had another. The Mayor sent the defendant to jail to await trial, in default of $1,000.

PROBABLY FATAL.

A Fort Wayne Billiardist Has a Leg Cut Off by Car Wheels.

A frightful accident occurred last night about eight o'clock, on the Connellsville Railroad, near Ross street, resulting in the loss of a foot to one Patrick H. Fitzgerald, a well known billiard player, who came to this city a few years ago from Fort Wayne, Ind. It appears that Fitzgerald went to the depot to take leave of a friend who was going east on the express which left at eight o'clock. He got on the train with his friend, and was engaged in conversation when he became aware that the cars were in motion. He at once rushed to the platform of the car, and when the train reached Ross street he jumped off. In doing so his foot was caught by some object, and he fell with his right leg on the track, the entire train passing over it, crushing it to pieces near the ankle. The injured man was removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, where he received the best of medical attention. The building, however, he was reported as sinking fast, with but slight prospects that he would survive until morning.

The wife of Fitzgerald resides in East Liberty, and his parents, as we have stated, in Fort Wayne. He came here about five years ago to take charge of the billiard room at the St. James Hotel, and subsequently opened a room in East Liberty. He is about thirty-five years of age.

Mr. Singerly's Will.

The late Benjamin Singerly, as already stated, was worth about $200,000. In his will, which is comparatively brief, he bequeaths his furnished residence and lot, at 187 Second avenue, to Miss Lydia Myers, who was his housekeeper for thirty years, and ten dollars a month beside during her lifetime. The house and lot are valued at $12,000 and the furniture at $3,000. He leaves $10,000 each to his two nephews, Joseph S. Lare, of the *Post*, and Edwin S. Lare, the roofer. The balance of his estate, valued at about $160,000, he divides equally between his brother and two sisters, residing in Philadelphia, whose names are Benjamin Singerly, Mrs. Ann Strickler and Mrs. Ulrick.

A $200,000 HOTEL.

What Dr. Pierce is Doing—An Important Enterprise.

We learn that Dr. R. V. Pierce, proprietor of the "World's Dispensary," in this city, has perfected the purchase of a large lot of land, on which he proposes to erect a large hotel for the accommodation of his numerous patients, coming hither from all points of the compass. The land purchased by the enterprising Doctor is 234 feet front on Prospect avenue, running through to Fargo avenue, 332 feet; also an adjoining lot extending from the above to Connecticut street. It is in the midst of our extensive system of public parks, fronts the old and beautiful Prospect Park, is but a short distance from the "Circle" in one direction, and the "Lake Front" in the other. The site selected is a fine one, being both beautiful and healthful; is one of the highest portions of our city, easily accessible yet sufficiently retired to secure quiet, and commands a pleasant view of the lake and river, as well as of the surrounding city and country. We understand that it is the intention of Dr. Pierce to erect a hotel at the cost of at least two hundred thousand dollars, where those who come to enjoy the benefit of his treatment may find all desired accommodations under one roof, instead of being scattered over the city, as at present. We are further given to understand that our architects will be invited to submit plans for his proposed structure without delay.—*Buffalo Express*. TTBS*.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the French line steamer St. Laurent, at New York.

Visitors

to the Centennial Exposition will find the Colonnade Hotel, corner Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, a most comfortable and pleasantly situated hotel in the city. All the appointments of the house are first-class, the charges are moderate, and the attention shown will soon convince the guest that it is a model house in every particular.

Pittsburghers intending to visit the Exposition will do well to make a note of these facts and go to the Colonnade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $2 50 per day. One week or longer, $2 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

POLITICAL.

North Carolina.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Thomas Settle, President of the National Republican Convention of 1872, was nominated, yesterday, for Governor, and W. A. Smith, of Johnston, for Lieutenant Governor, by the Republican State Convention of North Carolina. The nomination was made for Secretary of State and the convention adjourned till to-day.

The ticket was completed as follows: J. W. Albertson, Secretary of State; the old Auditor, John Reilly, was renominated by acclamation; W. H. Wheeler, Treasurer; Dezwell Hargrove, the old Attorney General, was renominated.

Minnesota.

A LITTLE SON of Mr. Kailor, of Smallman street, was prostrated by the heat on Wednesday, and for a time his life was despaired of. On morning, however, he was in an improved condition and likely to recover.

A BOY named George Richardson, whose parents reside at Larimer, Westmoreland county, was struck by the fast express on Wilkesbarre; S. B. Bryer, attorney, Sunbury; Jos. M. Dickson, gent., Shirland; A. W. Logan, Parnassus; E. S. Parker, banker, Mifflin; S. F. Duncan, gent., Allegheny county; W. S. Moore, attorney, Beaver; Captain A. C. Glenn